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only pages 37, 51, 108, 124, 127, 158, 288.

ESTIMATES OF PERTINENT INFORMATION  
ON INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN GENERAL,  
TRUDEAU'S ALLEGATIONS RE RACIAL  
SOCIALIST INFILTRATION OF HIGH  
POLICY-MAKING AREAS OF UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT

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March 8, 1957

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100-420468-14

32 B Appropriate  
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DATED 07-19-2010

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 12-15-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/RYS

JOSEPH WRIGHT ALSOP, JR.  
AND  
STEWART JERONNOT OLIVER ALSOP

81087

Either or both captioned individuals appear to be identical with the Alsop indicated in material furnished by General Truman.

Background

Joseph Alsop was born October 11, 1910, at Avon, Connecticut, and received an A.B. degree from Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1932. He was a member of the staff of the New York Herald Tribune in New York, N.Y., and Washington, D.C., in the mid 1930's and was a co-author of a syndicated column, "The Capital Parade," for the North American Newspaper Alliance from 1937 to 1940. In 1940, he joined the United States Navy, serving later with the American Voluntary Air Force in China, the Lend-Lease Mission in China, and the Fourteenth Air Force until 1945.

(100-129412-7; Who's Who in America, 1955-57)

Stewart Alsop was born May 17, 1914, in New York, N. Y., and received an A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1935. He served as an editor with the publishing house, Doubleday Doran, New York, N. Y. He served in both the British and United States Armies in World War II.

(100-129412-7; Who's Who in America, 1955-57)

Following the war, Joseph and Stewart Alsop formed a partnership to write a syndicated column, "Matter of Fact," for the New York Herald Tribune.  
(Who's Who in America, 1955-57)

Unfavorable Information

The Alsops have written numerous columns criticizing FBI policies and practices. Referring to the Alsop column of September 18, 1947, entitled "Palmeritis Again?", the Director noted: "The usual Alsop smear of our efforts. E." The Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Justice have advised that the Alsops have written numerous columns containing classified information, apparently "leaked" from Government agencies. Several of the alleged "leaks" have been investigated by the Bureau and results given to the Department, but no prosecution has resulted. (100-354477-182, 195)

Other Information

Joseph Alsop was investigated by the Bureau in 1942 as a result of arriving on the SS Gripsholm and in 1943 in an employee investigation, Office of Emergency Management. Results of latter investigation disseminated.

~~SECRET~~

KARL LEOPOLD ANDERSON

Karl Leopold Anderson appears to be identical with the Anderson indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Anderson was born June 26, 1905, in Canada and attended Mount Allison University in New Brunswick, Canada, receiving a B.S. degree in 1928. He entered the United States in 1928 and was naturalized a United States citizen on July 22, 1942, at Norristown, Pennsylvania. He received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University in 1930 and 1932 respectively. He was an instructor at Harvard University from 1930 to 1934, and from 1934 to 1940 he taught at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. From 1940 to 1946, he was on part-time leave of absence from Bryn Mawr and worked for the Office of Price Administration from 1942 to 1946. From 1946 to 1949, he was with the State Department. Since 1949, Anderson has been with the Department of Commerce. In February, 1956, Anderson was deputy director of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of Commerce and on loan to the National War College as professor of economics. (121-991-12; 116-422424-1, 6)

Unfavorable Information

In the September 11, 1935, issue of the Far Eastern Survey, publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations, \* an article entitled "Australia Trade in the Great Depression" appeared under the authorship of Karl L. Anderson, professor of Bryn Mawr College. (121-123-4)

A highly confidential source of information advised in 1947 that Karl L. Anderson, 500 Fulton Avenue, Falls Church, Virginia, employed with the State Department, had joined the Washington Bookshop Association\* on November 5, 1946. Anderson attached a note to his personnel security questionnaire in 1950 explaining that in 1946 when his family first moved to Washington, D. C., his wife bought some children's books from the Washington Bookshop Association and joined the group in his name for convenience sake. Anderson stated that several months later his wife found a better shop in which to purchase children's literature and never returned to the Washington Bookshop again. Anderson indicated that he and his wife had never participated in the organizational activities of the bookshop. (121-991-4X1; 116-422424-1, 6)

\*See Appendix for citation.

A highly confidential source advised that the name of Karl Anderson followed by the number 5624 appeared in a list of names in the possession of William Walter Remington who was identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, as being involved in Soviet espionage operations in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's. Remington was convicted for perjury and died in 1954 from injuries inflicted by fellow prisoners prior to the completion of his sentence. (121-991-421)

Mrs. R. B. Phillips, a neighbor of the Andersons, advised in 1950 that Anderson's wife was "stirring up things" in connection with the Falls Church (Virginia) City Council and for that reason Mrs. Phillips thought probably the Andersons were communists. She said that there were rumors around the neighborhood to that effect, but that she was unable to name anyone specifically who had made the statement. Mrs. Phillips stated that the Anderson family always acted as though they had something to hide and they did not go out of their way to help others in the neighborhood. She further advised that Mrs. Anderson was a close associate of a Mrs. Myer, a resident of Falls Church who had been mentioned by an unknown radio commentator as being a communist. (121-991-16; 128-123-6)

[redacted] a neighbor, stated that he had met Karl Anderson in connection with the Falls Church City Council meetings. [redacted] said he did not believe Anderson was communistically inclined, but said that he knew that rumors had been circulated to the effect that Anderson was one of the twenty or twenty-five individuals in the State Department who resigned at the time Senator Joseph R. McCarthy began his investigation in 1950. [redacted] said Anderson had then become employed under a Michael Lee of the Commerce Department who was later dismissed for security reasons. It is to be noted that Michael Lee, an employee of the Commerce Department, resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty according to the Civil Service Commission by letter dated December 8, 1950. (121-991-16)

[redacted] stated that he had heard that Mrs. [redacted] resident of Falls Church, had been named by a radio commentator, probably Fulton Lewis, Jr., to be a member of several communist front organizations. [redacted] stated that he knew that Mrs. Anderson was acquainted with Mrs. [redacted] The office of Fulton Lewis, Jr., advised that their records contained no information reflecting on the loyalty of Mrs. [redacted] and her name had never been used during any of Mr. Lewis' broadcasts. Above is the only information of a derogatory loyalty nature in investigation of Mrs. [redacted] by Bureau in 1952. (124-7664; 121-991-16)

Files of the Civil Service Commission reflect that Dorothy Fox Richardson, the wife of Sol Adler, had given the name of Karl L. Anderson, Bryn Mawr College, as a reference in seeking employment in the Federal Government. Above files show that Dorothy Fox Richardson was formerly a

student at Bryn Mawr. Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, advised that Sol Adler, an employee of the Treasury Department, was involved in Soviet espionage activity in the early 1940's and was a member of the Communist Party.\* (121-991-4X1)

[redacted] price economist of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, advised that he has been acquainted with Anderson since 1928. [redacted] stated that he regards Anderson as an average "new dealer," his opinion being based on Anderson's favoring Government regulation such as the Security Exchange Commission, Federal power development, and so forth. (121-991-4X1)

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Favorable Information

Professional associates and acquaintances of Anderson state that he is a loyal American citizen. It is to be noted that Anderson was listed as "retained" by the Civil Service Commission in 1948 and 1954. (121-991; 128-123; 116-422424)

Other Information

Anderson has been investigated by the Bureau under Loyalty of Government Employees, 1948; International Development Program, 1950; Atomic Energy Act, 1955. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

SEE REFERENCE  
SIDNEY  
C. J. ANGLETON  
ACTION

JAMES JESUS ANGLETON

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James Angleton is probably identical with the Angolton listed in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

James Angleton was born December 9, 1917, at Boise, Idaho. He attended elementary and high schools abroad and received an A.B. degree from Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1941. He attended Harvard University Law School from 1941 to 1943, but did not graduate. He served in the United States Army from 1943 to 1946, being detailed to the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and later to Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) from 1946 to 1947. He has been employed by CIA since that time. (118-5171-1)

Referral/Consult

Unfavorable Information

[Redacted]

(118-5171-29; 05-53703-731; 100-24600-45)

Favorable Information

[Redacted]

Other Information

[Redacted]

Classified by *SP4 elu/alw*  
Declassify on: OADR 6/13/90  
C.A. # 88-1826

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CITIZENSHIP #	88-1826
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CHARLES TRACY BARNES

Charles Tracy Barnes appears to be identical with the Barnes indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Barnes was born August 2, 1911, at Manhasset, Long Island, New York. He was graduated from Yale University in 1933 with an A.B. degree; and from Harvard University Law School in 1937 with a LL.B. degree. He was with a private law firm in New York City from 1937 to 1941 and served with the War Production Board as a senior attorney from 1941 to 1942. Barnes served as an officer in the United States Army from 1942 to 1945. From 1945 to 1947, he was a senior attorney with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C., and later went into private practice. Barnes was a special assistant to the Under Secretary of the Army from 1950 to 1951 and has been with Central Intelligence Agency since 1951 as deputy director of the Psychological Strategy Board. In February, 1955, Barnes was coordinator and advisor, United States Embassy, at the American Consulate in Frankfurt, Germany, in charge of CIA operations in Germany. (118-349076-1; 66-16073-8; 100-423453-10)

Unfavorable Information

Bureau files contain no identifiable derogatory information regarding Charles Tracy Barnes.

[redacted] of the State Department, a reference of [redacted] Charles Tracy Barnes has described the wife of [redacted] as "a free thinking liberal." However, he stated that as far as he knew Mrs. [redacted] was not connected with any subversive group. (118-122-10)

Mrs. [redacted] Boise, Idaho, advised that [redacted] the late Colonel Robert H. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune. Mrs. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was interested with "leftish ideas" just to be different. She advised that prior to World War II Mrs. [redacted] had been associated with the America First Committee. Mrs. [redacted] stated that in 1943 Mrs. [redacted] had financed a magazine, Common Sense, but that Mrs. [redacted] had later withdrawn her support from that magazine. (118-120-11)

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The February, 1942, issue of Common Sense identified itself as a "monthly magazine of positive social action devoted to the elimination of war and poverty through democratic planning for abundance." [redacted] was among the associates listed in the February, 1942, issue of Common Sense, and in the February, 1944, and February, 1945, issues was listed as the publisher.

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[redacted]  
Charles Tracy Barnes, advised that Mrs. [redacted] had given financial backing to Common Sense, which according to [redacted] had some "leftish tendencies." [redacted] stated that Mrs. [redacted] had later withdrawn her support of that magazine when she found that it did not actually represent her opinions.

(118-120-12)

#### Favorable Information

Former employers, business and professional associates, references, and numerous social associates have advised that Charles Tracy Barnes is a loyal American citizen. (118-120)

#### Other Information

Barnes was investigated by the FBI in 1952 under Atomic Energy Act. Results disseminated.

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## ROBERT WARREN BARNETT

Robert Warren Barnett appears to be identical with the Barnett indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

### Background

Barnett was born November 6, 1911, at Shanghai, China, of American parents. He received A. B. and M. A. degrees from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1933 and 1934, respectively. He later attended Oxford University, England, and Yale University, doing graduate work. Barnett was a research associate with the Rockefeller Foundation, serving on the staff of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)\* from 1939 to 1941. He was executive secretary of the IPR for several months in 1942. He also served on the Far Eastern Survey, official publication of the IPR. He was an analyst with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) from December, 1942, to January, 1943. While in the United States Army from 1943 to 1945, he was assigned to OSS in China and in Washington, D. C. Since 1945, he has been with the Department of State and in 1955 was made officer in charge, economic organization affairs.

(The Biographic Register, State, 1956; 121-4022-1X, 1, 19)

### Unfavorable Information

According to material furnished by [redacted] G-2, in connection with Trudeau material, Barnett was arrested by the New York City police on June 1, 1930, on a charge of grand larceny. His sentence was suspended on June 19, 1930. Bureau investigation did not develop the above information. (100-420408-11 pp. 5-8; 121-4022)

Barnett was identified as an associate in the 1940's of several individuals named by Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, as involved in a Soviet espionage ring in New York, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. These individuals included [redacted] Duncan Lee and his wife, Isabel Lee, and Lauchlin Currie. (121-4022-32; 65-53402-1187)

Alfred Kohlberg, former IPR official, has stated that he considered Barnett to be the "intellectual valet" of Edward C. Carter, long-time IPR official. Kohlberg stated that Barnett was "too well informed to be ignorant of the communist situation." (121-4022-32)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Doctor C. L. Hsia, Nationalist Chinese delegate to the United Nations and formerly a member of the Executive Board of the IPR, \* stated that Barnett was typical of a group in the State Department who had lent themselves to the sabotage of United States foreign policy towards China, either because they were actually communists or because they believed the communist propaganda.

(121-4022-33)

Mrs. [redacted] (a, c) who was familiar with operations of the Division of Japanese-Korean Economic Affairs, Department of State, during the period when Barnett was a branch chief in the same division, advised in 1952 that Barnett was a member of a small but powerful clique of "left-wingers" who appeared to follow a procommunist line in the Japanese-Korean Economic Division. Mrs. [redacted] stated that Barnett attempted to discredit and obstruct the work of General MacArthur's administration in Japan. She also stated that Barnett was sympathetic to the Russian views on controversial issues regarding the Far East. (121-4022-47)

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In the report of Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, 82nd Congress, 1st Session on the Institute of Pacific Relations, Barnett and his wife, Patricia Gloyer Barnett, are listed among persons associated with the IPR who contributed to China Today\*, described as the official organ of the American Friends of the Chinese People. \* (Part I, p. 4516)

A review of Amerasia\* reflected that Barnett was the author of several articles appearing in that publication in 1940 and 1941. (121-4022-35)

Barnett and his wife were named by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in 1950 as security risks in the State Department. (121-4022-31)

#### Testimony before McCarran Committee

Barnett testified in 1952 in Executive Session before the McCarran Committee that he had met Lauchlin Currie two or three times but knew him only superficially. (121-4022-44)

Barnett testified that he had been a friend of Duncan and Isabel Lee, but that he had not seen the Lees since Senator McCarthy had made allegations against him (Barnett). Barnett said that he was amazed that Lee had been accused of being a member of the underground communist espionage ring in Washington, D. C. (121-4022-44)

Barnett stated that he did not recognize the name Robert Niven Wheeler. (121-4022-44; 62-88217-003)

\*See Appendix for citation.

~~SECRET~~

Favorable Information

Several business associates and social acquaintances of Barnett have stated that they believe that he was loyal and that his character was above reproach. The Civil Service Commission advised in 1948, 1954, and 1955, that Barnett received favorable determination for Government employment. His wife, Patricia Glover Barnett, research analyst, at the State Department was also given a favorable determination in 1955. (121-4022)

Other Information

A Loyalty of Government Employees investigation was conducted on Barnett in 1948 by the Bureau. Additional investigation in 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954. Results disseminated.

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RICHARD MERVIN BISSELL, JR.

Richard Mervin Bissell, Jr., may be identical with the Bissell indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Bissell was born September 18, 1909, at Hartford, Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale University with an A.B. degree in 1932, attended the London School of Economics, England, from 1932 to 1933, and received a Ph.D. degree from Yale University in 1939. Bissell taught at Yale from 1934 to 1942. During the war he served with the War Shipping Administration and the Office of War Mobilization. He was a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1946 to 1948. From 1948 to 1952, he served with the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA), later known as the Mutual Security Agency. Bissell was employed in 1952 for several months by the Ford Foundation for work in the field of economics. In 1953, he continued to serve intermittently as a consultant for the Mutual Security Agency. (116-360927-1, 11, 15)

Favorable Information

Bissell was listed in the New Haven Register in 1940 as one of the sponsors of the America First Committee at Yale University. Max Millikan, associate professor at Yale University, advised that Bissell was not actually leader or sponsor of this group, but was active in the group. (124-203-7, 9)

Millikan stated that while Bissell was taking undergraduate studies at Yale he was a "liberal" and had drawn up a "Bissell Plan" which was socialistic and called for Government ownership of everything; however, Millikan stated that after Bissell returned from the London School of Economics he had changed philosophy and become a conservative. (124-203-9)

(Information regarding Millikan set forth under separate caption.)

During the period 1940 to 1947, it was reported that William W. Remington had contacted or attempted to contact or mentioned the name Richard M. Bissell eight times. Remington and Bissell, both employed at the Office of War Mobilization, discussed matters of mutual employments. Remington's orders originated through Bissell's office. There was no further evidence of Bissell's association or social contact with Remington. (124-2108-10)

Source of above information is technical coverage and physical surveillance. (124-2108-10)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-1-96 BY SP4 BJA/SB  
# 353953

Elizabeth T. Bentley has stated that Remington was active in Soviet espionage activities during World War II. Remington was convicted in 1953 of perjury and sentenced to Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1954 following an assault by fellow prisoners.

(a)  
John R. Steelman, a special assistant to President Truman, advised that he felt that Bissell was a good economist, although of the radical type. Steelman said that he meant that Bissell's economic opinions should be diluted with common sense — to make them work; however, Steelman described Bissell as an ultraconservative. (124-203-9)

[redacted] advised that certain individuals in the ECA mission in Rome, Italy, should be investigated, one of whom was described as a "close friend of Richard M. Bissell, Jr., a 'left winger'." (124-203) b6 b7C

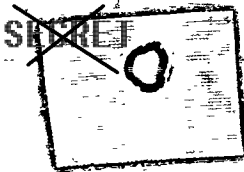
The Mutual Security Agency in 1953 submitted to the Bureau a list of individuals described as of "ultra-liberal, reformist tendency who formerly held key positions in the Government service and who have now, in effect, gone underground. These men are believed to be in a close personal association while awaiting an opportunity to rise again to a position of dominance in the U. S. Economic Policy." The name of Richard M. Bissell, Jr., appeared on the above list. (116-360927-14)

#### Favorable Information

Former and current business and professional associates and acquaintances have advised that they considered Bissell loyal to the United States and to be a man of the highest character. (116-360927)

#### Other Information

Following investigations were conducted by FBI on Bissell: European Recovery Program, 1948; Atomic Energy Act, 1952. Results disseminated.



## HERBERT BLOCK

Herbert Block is probably identical with the name Block indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

### Background

Block was born January 1, 1903, at Berlin, Germany, and came to this country in 1940. He was naturalized as an American citizen in 1945. He reportedly attended several universities in Germany and Austria, and worked in the field of economics with several publications and private organizations in Germany in the early 1930's. He was a lecturer at the University of Madrid, Spain, from 1934 to 1936 and was a correspondent to several economic publications in Switzerland until 1940. During the early 1940's he worked for the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C., the New School for Social Research, the Institute of World Affairs, New York, N. Y., the War Department, and the Office of Strategic Services. Block has been employed by the State Department since 1945, and was last known to be chief of the Economic Branch, Division of Research for USSR and Eastern Europe. (123-14715-1; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1950)

### Unfavorable Information

(a)  
[redacted] a former associate of Block in the Department of State, has advised that Block's reports created a false assurance of Soviet Russia, while the facts seemed to indicate the character and dangers of Soviet operations and policies. She has advised that there were serious intentional or unintentional omissions of information or implications which would have created concern for Soviet activities and stimulated specific United States counteraction. She stated that although Block was in the intelligence and not the policy-making field, his work in terms of the people it reached could have an important, if subtle, effect on policy. (123-14715-18)

(a)  
[redacted] former associate of Block at the State Department, advised that he suspected that Block was not "one hundred per cent loyal to the United States." [redacted] based his opinion on a report by Block which he said minimized the effectiveness of the Soviet Council of Economic Mutual Aid in Soviet foreign economic affairs. (123-14715-18)

(b) [redacted] a former associate of Block at the State Department, in a signed statement stated that he considered Block to be an effective and persuasive writer, but that the majority of his fellow workers thought that Block was misplaced in his position as a research administrator which resulted in lack of coordination and organization difficulties. [redacted] stated that he thought Block lacked objectivity in the preparation of intelligence reports and forwarded questionable analyses to policy forming levels. (123-14715-20)

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Another former associate of Block at the State Department, [redacted] stated that he felt Block was a socialist and was to some extent influenced by Marxist doctrine. [redacted] stated that Block, in preparing reports, had slanted information so that it would be favorable to Soviet Russia and had edited out or misinterpreted information which was unfavorable to Soviet Russia. (123-14715-12)

#### Favorable Information

A supervisor, several former supervisors, several former associates in Germany and United States, and several neighbors have stated that they consider Block to be an intelligent person and a loyal citizen of excellent reputation. (123-14715)

#### Other Information

Following investigations conducted by the FBI on Block: Federal Reserve Board--Employee, 1943; Voice of America, 1952. Results disseminated.

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[redacted]

[redacted] appears to be identical with the [redacted]  
[redacted] indicated in the General Trudeau material.

Background

[redacted]

[redacted] (140-0-9121; The  
Department of State Biographic Register, 1936, p. 75.)

Other Information

Bureau files reflect that [redacted] for Alger Hiss in  
1946 in the State Department. Bureau files also indicate that Alger Hiss and  
his wife were planning to visit [redacted]

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Alger Hiss was identified by Whittakers Chambers, admitted former  
Soviet espionage agent, as a member of the communist underground ring in the  
1930's in Washington, D. C. Hiss was convicted on charges of perjury in  
January 1950, and sentenced to Federal prison. Hiss was released in November,  
1954, and currently resides in New York, N. Y., where he is engaged in writing  
and speaking activities. (77-1333-3221 pp. 1-7; 101-2663-55, 62)

[redacted] was interviewed in 1940 and stated that Hiss was his superior  
in the Department of State in 1940 and that their relationship was strictly that  
of superior and subordinate. [redacted] said that he had no reason at that time  
to question Hiss's loyalty. He said that he would be "surprised" if Hiss were  
found guilty of the charges made against him. (140-0-9121)

[redacted] has not been investigated by the Bureau. Information  
regarding [redacted] has been disseminated.

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ALFRED VICTOR BOERNER

Alfred Victor Boerner is probably identical with the Eperner indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Boerner was born on August 12, 1889, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received an A. B. degree from Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1932 and an M. A. degree from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1939. From December, 1944, to June, 1945, Boerner was with the Office of War Information. From June, 1945, to 1954, he was with the Military Government in Germany in the Information Services Division, his latest position being deputy director for policy. Boerner was assigned to the National War College, Washington, D. C., during 1954-1955.  
(116-417643-1; 123-4350-1)

Unfavorable Information

In October, 1952, a document reflecting information on sabotage in the western sector of Berlin, Germany, was found in a room in a Washington, D. C., hotel which had been occupied by Boerner. Boerner explained later that he had discarded this document in a wastebasket inasmuch as it was unclassified and out of date. (OS-31344 NR S/4/53)

An anonymous letter dated April 25, 1953 at Washington, D. C., in the files of the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations alleged that Boerner was responsible for misusing funds in his position as public affairs chief of the High Command of Germany (HICOG). The letter alleged that Boerner had been rejected for appointment to the Foreign Service in 1951 by a State Department personnel selection panel and that this rejection had been overruled by politics through the influence of Shepard Stone. Bureau investigation of Stone for the State Department in 1951 reflected that he was suspected of being a homosexual. (116-417643-14, 25)

G. Houston Loy, deputy director, Office of Special Consular Service, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the State Department, stated in 1955 that he felt Boerner was guilty of poor judgment in defending two employees who were subjects of security investigations. Loy said that after Boerner became fully aware of the facts and after the men had left government service Boerner established a rule that no one under him should have any dealings with the two men. Loy stated he considered Boerner to be a "liberal", but not at all sympathetic with communism. (116-417643-10)

The New York Times for May 29, 1953, stated that Boerner presented a farewell gift to Theodore Kagan who had resigned as United States High Commission Aide in Germany after a hearing before the "McCarthy" Committee. Kagan in testimony before the McCarthy Committee admitted communist

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associations from 1935 through 1940, but denied that he was ever a Communist Party\* member. Kagan also stated that he attended a number of meetings during that time which were probably communist controlled. It should be noted that Boerner was Kagan's superior while Kagan was assigned to Germany. (The Washington Times Herald, May 12, 1953)

According to security files of the United States Information Agency (USIA), it was alleged that Boerner had briefed several employees under his supervision on the contents of their security files. Boerner advised the USIA security office that neither he nor anybody else in his office normally had access to facts in security cases and where they do have such access, information is not conveyed to the employees. Boerner stated that it would be entirely conceivable that he might have had such information in his possession in the past and felt obliged to discuss it with an employee to bring any action to a logical conclusion administratively. (116-417843-48 pp. 15-16)

[redacted] (a) an associate with Boerner in military government in Germany, stated that Boerner was a close friend of Theodore Kagan, previously mentioned. (116-417843-53)

[redacted] (a) a writer of Los Angeles, California, who worked with Boerner in Europe for two years, advised that he considered Boerner to be a security risk on the basis of Boerner's association with Theodore Kagan. [redacted] further stated that based on his conversation with Boerner, he felt that Boerner was selling out American sovereignty to have the United States become part of a world state. [redacted] stated that Boerner and Kagan maintained American libraries in Germany and that they filled these libraries with books by authors who were alleged to be communist or to have been associated with communist front groups. [redacted] stated that he was advised by one of Chancellor Conrad Adenauer's interpreters in Bonn, Germany, that Adenauer considered Boerner to be a "Moscow stooge." The interpreter told [redacted] that Adenauer could not make this statement publicly due to his position in the West German Government. [redacted] stated that a [redacted] of INCOG was a close friend and associate of Boerner. He stated that it was rumored that [redacted] was a close friend of Alger Hiss and was the best man at Hiss's wedding, but could not recall the source of information. (116-417843-50)

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The New York Herald Tribune issue of November 15, 1953, contained an article indicating that \$47,000 had been spent in the publication of a world history book written by a communist for use in Germany. The article indicated that after questions were raised about the author by the Germans, the books were impounded by the American High Commissioner for Germany.

#### Favorable Information

Former and current supervisors, associates, and acquaintances have stated that Boerner was thought loyal, of good reputation, and high character. Boerner was cleared under Executive Order 10450 in 1955.

(116-417843-12, 34, 43; 116-417843 NR 11/25/55)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Other Information

Boerner visited the Bureau in 1940 regarding applying for a position as Special Agent. At the time of interview Boerner did not possess the necessary qualifications. (87-104006)

Following investigations conducted by the FBI on Boerner: Voice of America, 1950; Atomic Energy Act, 1955. Results disseminated.

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CHARLES EUSTIS BOHLEN

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Charles Eustis Bohlen appears to be identical with the Bohlen indicated in the material furnished by General Trueman as in State-Policy Planning. "Advocate of containment policy. Slants cables from Moscow. These are a powerful influence in policy favoring Communist."  
(100-420468-1)

Background

Bohlen was born in Clayton, New York, on August 30, 1904. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1927 with an A.B. degree and entered the State Department in 1929 as a foreign service officer. Bohlen was appointed American Ambassador to Russia in 1953, and still holds that position. (Who's Who in America, Vol. 26, 1955-57; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1958)

Unfavorable Information

[ ] listed Bohlen as a reference in applying for a job with the War Assets Administration. [ ] was discharged from the State Department on charges of being a homosexual. [ ] has admitted his homosexual activities. [ ] has said that he believes that Bohlen is also a homosexual. (77-55418-99, 101)

Nicholas Nabokoff, former State Department employee, has admitted a lifelong association with a number of homosexuals. Nabokoff has been reported as a homosexual by an admitted homosexual, but learned only by hearsay. Nabokoff has described Bohlen as his closest American friend and has admitted staying overnight at Bohlen's home frequently in 1944-1945, 1947-1949, and also in Paris on several occasions in 1950. (77-55418-99, 101)

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Bohlen is married to the sister of Charles W. Thayer, who has admitted engaging in an act of homosexuality while on a foreign assignment. It is to be noted that Thayer was dismissed from the State Department for his homosexual activities. (77-55418-99, 101)

[ ] Special Agent in the Office of Security of the Department of State, has advised that he did not know Bohlen personally, but that he knows the Department of State has an index card on Bohlen among cards maintained by the Department of State on members suspected of homosexuality. [ ] also stated that Bohlen was associated with several sexual perverts. (77-55418-10)

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Carmel Offie, Washington representative of the Council, American Federation of Labor, advised that since 1934. Offie stated that at that time Bohlen was drinking, but since his marriage "gets drunk much less." Offie stated that he disagreed with Bohlen's policy of appealing to the Union which followed the "Harry Hopkins' line." Offie stated that Bohlen to be loyal to the United States. (77-56416-10)

Offie has been reported by a source confidential to the Security Division, State Department, as a homosexual. In 1943 by the Metropolitan Police Department, was charged with "disorderly conduct - investigation - perjury" to induce a police officer to engage in a homosexual act with a collateral. (77-56416-101)

William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to Russia, stated that he took Bohlen to Moscow to work with him in the American Embassy, but that after a year or so, Bohlen began to drink excessively, and Bullitt personally asked for his recall. (77-56416-66)

Referral/Consult

[redacted] former correspondent of The New York Times, stated that Bohlen had been supported in Government service by Felix Frankfurter, Supreme Court Justice, and moved into the State Department with

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Alger and Donald Hiss. [ ] said that at conferences between President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill, and Stalin, Bohlen and Alger Hiss were generally photographed on each side of the President. [ ] said Bohlen participated in Soviet appeasement due to the considerable influence he wielded.  
(77-56416-99)

Favorable Information

Former and present professional associates, supervisors, and acquaintances of Bohlen have stated that he was loyal to the United States.  
(77-56416-101)

Other Information

A Special Inquiry investigation was conducted at the request of the Department of State in 1953 regarding Bohlen. Results disseminated.

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## NILES WOODBRIDGE BOND

Niles Woodbridge Bond appears to be identical with the Bond indicated in material from General Trudeau as in State-Policy Planning. "Halt(s) all output unfavorable to Communist at United Nations." (100-420468-1)

### Background

Bond was born February 25, 1913, in Newton, Massachusetts, and was graduated from the University of North Carolina with an A. B. degree in 1937. Bond has been employed with the State Department since 1939 and was made director, Office of United Nations Political and Security Affairs of the State Department in 1955. (116-423403-1) (The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956)

### Unfavorable Information

In 1953 [ ] Special Agent for the State Department, in describing two State Department officials as "communistic as Alger Hiss" said that he based his opinions on the two individuals' close association with a group of State Department officials one of whom was N. W. Bond, deputy chief of missions at Tokyo. (77-56871-27)

### Favorable Information

Investigation of Bond by the Bureau produced no derogatory information other than the statement by [ ] was interviewed by the Bureau in 1956 and acknowledged that he had made statement above concerning Bond. He said that when he was questioned about it by his superiors he denied the statement inasmuch as he could not substantiate it. He said that he did not know Bond personally, but that he had been familiar with Bond's name through his work. [ ] further advised that he had no specific information as to whether or not Bond is or was a member of any subversive organization or the Communist Party. \* [ ] also said that he did not have any information that people with whom Bond may have associated were members of such organizations or sympathetic with communism. (116-423403-17)

### Other Information

Bond was investigated by the FBI in 1956 as an Atomic Energy Act--Applicant. Results Disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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PHILIP WILSON BONSAI

Philip Wilson Bonsai appears to be identical with the Bonsai indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Bonsai was born May 22, 1903, in New York City, and was graduated from Yale University in 1924 with an A. B. degree. From 1926 to 1935 he was an executive with subsidiaries of the telephone and telegraphic corporations in Cuba, Spain, and Chile. From 1935 to 1937 he served with the Federal Communications Commission. He has been with the State Department since 1938 and in February, 1955, was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Colombia. (143-2767-1; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1953)

Unfavorable Information

Frederick B. Lyon, chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, advised in 1944 that Bonsai was making a trip to South America. Lyon explained that Bonsai was quietly slipped out of the United States in order to relieve pressure on him due to his mismanagement of the American Republic Affairs Division. Lyon said there appeared to be a feud going on between members of that division and that Bonsai was considered undesirable for the position he held and would be replaced while on the trip. (92-76173-1)

Spruille Braden, then Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs, reported that Philip Bonsai, stationed at that time in Madrid, Spain, was one of a group of individuals opposed to the FEI's work outside the United States. (100-16825-46)

In 1953 [ ] Special Agent for the State Department in describing several individuals "as communistic as Alger Hiss" said that he based his opinion on their close association with a group of State Department officials, one of whom was Philip Bonsai. In 1956 [ ] was interviewed by the Bureau and stated that he could not substantiate the above statement. (77-56871-31; 116-423493-17; 77-56871-27)

Security Hiss at the Department of State indicated that Bonsai was recommended by Laurence Duggan for a position in the State Department in 1938 and that he was apparently associated with Duggan from 1938 to 1944. Duggan was described by Hede Massing, a self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, as a person whom she recruited for Soviet espionage activity

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in Washington, D. C., and New York, N. Y., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. Investigation indicated that Bonsai's relationship with Luggan was described as essentially professional inasmuch as Luggan had been Bonsai's superior.

(140-2787-1, 2, 4, 10, 14)

Favorable Information

Numerous associates and acquaintances advised that Bonsai was a loyal citizen of the highest moral character. Bonsai was cleared by the Civil Service Commission under Executive Order 10450 in 1955. (140-2787-1, 2, 4, 10, 14, NR 8/31/68)

Other Information

Bonsai was the subject of a Security of Government Employees investigation by FBI in 1964. Results disseminated.

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**ROBERT RICHARDSON BOWIE**

Robert Richardson Bowie appears to be identical with the Bowie indicated in material furnished by General Trudena as "Socialist thinker. Trying to destroy Chinese Nationalist in favor of Chinese Communist. Advocates recognition of Communist China. Favors German Socialist against Adenauer. (100-420468-1)

**Background**

Bowie was born August 24, 1908, in Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated from Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, in 1931 with an A.B. degree. In 1934 he received an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School. Bowie practiced law in Baltimore, Maryland, from 1934 to 1942 and served in the U. S. Army from 1942 to 1946. From 1946 to 1955 he was a professor of law at Harvard Law School and was on leave from that school after 1948. Since 1955 he has been Assistant Secretary of State for policy planning and a State Department member of the Planning Board of the National Security Council. (116-379477-1; The Biographic Register, 1950)

**Unfavorable Information**

The advance releases of Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s column, "Washington Report," for June 21 and 22, 1955, list Robert R. Bowie as one of the weaknesses in Secretary of State Dulles' pattern of administrative operation to which he is quite oblivious." Lewis further noted that these are "real weaknesses which could cause real trouble." According to Lewis, the views of Bowie as publicly expressed were that the United States should recognize Red China, agree to Red China's entry into the United Nations, and establish relations with the CHOU En-lai Government on the same basis as current United States relations with Soviet Russia. (62-38749-2168)

A syndicated column by Ruth Montgomery which appeared in the Washington Post and Times Herald, January 24, 1956, reflected that Senator William F. Knowland, Senate Republican leader, and Senator Styron Bridges, chairman of the Republican Senate Policy Committee, were opposing the appointment of Robert Bowie as Assistant Secretary of State. According to the columnist, opposition to Bowie stemmed from unverified reports

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that Bowie favored recognition of Red China, the seating of Red China in the United Nations, and a slowdown on aid to Nationalist China.

(77-57348-A; Washington Post and Times Herald, 1/24/56)

Bowie was interviewed by Bureau Agents in 1955 regarding an alleged leak of top secret information. It was alleged this information had come from a discussion of the national petroleum program at a meeting of the National Security Council on May 19, 1955. The May 2, 1955, issue of Petty's Oil Letter, weekly newsletter on the oil industries, carried an article regarding this program which had been discussed at the National Security Council meeting. Bowie advised that he had neither made any written record of the discussion nor had he mentioned it to anyone. (65-53450-14, 129)

Records of the Baltimore, Maryland, City Police Department indicate that [redacted] Robert A. Bowie, were charged with disorderly conduct in 1948 and that this charge had later been dismissed. The charge arose from an argument between [redacted] accompanied by a man believed to be [redacted] and a representative of an automobile repairs shop as to the payment for repair work. On the following day [redacted] paid the bill and the charge was dropped. (77-57348-22)

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#### Favorable Information

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the nomination of Robert Bowie on February 7, 1956. According to Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, there was no opposition to the appointment. George told reporters that, according to his recollection of the closed hearing, Bowie was opposed to recognition of Red China under "existing present circumstances." The Washington Star of February 17, 1956, carried an article which indicated that Robert R. Bowie denied before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the report that he had advocated admitting Red China to the United Nations. (77-57348-A Washington Star, 2/17/56; 77-57348-A Washington City News Service, 2/7/56)

#### Other Information

Special Inquiry and Atomic Energy Act investigations were conducted by the Bureau on Bowie in 1953. Results disseminated.

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### CHESTER BOWLES

Chester Bowles appears to be identical with the Bowles indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

#### Background

Bowles was born in Springfield, Connecticut, on April 5, 1881. He was graduated from Yale University in 1924 with a B.S. degree. He was engaged in the advertising business in New York City from 1925 until 1941. During World War II, Bowles served with the Office of Price Administration (OPA) and was a member of the War Production Board and Petroleum Council for War. From 1942 to 1951, he was Governor of the State of Connecticut, and from 1951 to 1953 was Ambassador to India. (77-21042-3, Who's Who in America, Vol. 29)

Bowles retired from The Fund for the Republic in November, 1956, when his term as member of the board of directors of that organization expired. He had been on the board of directors for three years. (Washington Post and Times Herald, 11/21/56)

#### Unfavorable Information

James Roosevelt, son of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, national director of political organization for the national headquarters of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (ICCASP),\* identified Chester Bowles as a person who had joined that organization, according to a letter by Roosevelt published in the Hollywood Citizen-News, Hollywood, California, daily newspaper, in answer to an editorial in that newspaper on February 6, 1946. (100-333592-42, pp. 14, 15)

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1946 that Bowles had recently become connected with the ICCASP. (100-333592-42, pp. 6, 7; 134-3096-2; 77-21042-15, 16)

The November 13, 1947, issue of PM, daily newspaper formerly published in New York City, quoted Bowles as having stated that communism would never be a national threat to American democracy, if liberal, economic, and social reforms were carried out. According to PM, Bowles condemned what he described as an obsession with American communism. (77-21042-18)

#### Other Information

Bowles was investigated by the Bureau in 1942 for the Office of Emergency Management. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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## SPRUILLE BRADEN

Epruille Braden appears to be identical with the Braden indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

### Background

Braden was born March 13, 1894, at Elkhorn, Montana. He was graduated from Yale University in 1914. Braden was a mining engineer for several years and in 1925 organized the Monmouth Rug Mills. He entered the Department of State in 1939 and was Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba, Argentina, and later Assistant Secretary of State until resigning in 1947. (118-7650-1)

### Unfavorable Information

In an applicant-type investigation in 1950, it was ascertained that Braden had employed an alleged communist as a butler. In regard to the butler, Mrs. Braden stated that the butler had lost many of his leftist ideas since he had arrived in the United States from South America and had expressed a disapproval of communism. (100-10325-101; 118-7650-14)

### Favorable Information

During the course of the investigation, Thomas C. Mann, director of the Office of Middle American Affairs, Department of State, described Braden as a great believer in free enterprise and antisocialist in his economic outlook. (118-7650-4)

Other officials of the State Department stated that Braden was rabid in his denunciation of communism and did not tolerate any communist sympathy among his supervisors or assistants. (118-7650-4)

Braden testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1953 and referred to certain individuals in the Government as "the swarm of new personnel now operating, especially those having communistic or socialistic inclinations, in the field of foreign policy." When interviewed in regard to the above, Braden said that he was unable for the most to name such individuals, but that they are of the same ilk as the "Wares, Hisses, Pressmans, and Whites." (100-10325-65)

In testimony before the same committee in 1954, Braden said that the undermining of our national security had been countenanced and even at times

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abotted by our own Government, due largely to the invasion of Washington by shrewd and skillful individuals and groups who hold and propagate ideas antagonistic to representative constitutional government and private property and enterprise. (100-16325-101)

Harold Ware, Alger Hiss, Leon Pressman, and Harry Dexter White have been identified by Whittaker Chambers, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, as members of a communist underground apparatus in Washington, D. C., in the 1930's.

Other Information

Braden investigated by the FBI under Foreign Political Matter in 1942 and CIA--Applicant, 1950. Results disseminated.

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### WILLIAM PUTNAM BUNDY

William Putnam Bundy appears to be identical with the Bundy indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

#### Background

Bundy was born September 24, 1917, in Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Yale University in 1939 with an A. B. degree and received M.A. and LL. B. degrees from Harvard Graduate and Law Schools in 1946 and 1947. Bundy worked at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., from June to September, 1940. He served as an officer of the United States Army from 1941 to 1946. From 1947 to 1951 he was with the law firm of Covington and Burling, Washington, D. C. He has been employed by CIA since 1951.

(118-8992-1)

#### Unfavorable Information

General Walter B. Smith, former director of CIA, advised in 1951 that Bundy had told him that he had contributed five dollars to the defense of Alger Hiss. Bundy, according to General Smith, had made the contribution at a social gathering and no record had been made of the transaction. (124-1384-3)

Referral/Consult

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Industrial Organizations News dated February 20, 1950, reflects that the UPWA was expelled in 1950 from the CIO on the basis of communist domination.  
(116-381258-14)

Favorable Information

Former school associates, former law and professional associates, acquaintances, and fellow employees at CIA have stated that they consider Bundy to be a loyal American citizen. (116-381268)

Referral/Consult

Other Information

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WILLIAM WALTON BUTTERWORTH, JR.

William Walton Butterworth, Jr., appears to be identical with the Butterworth listed in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Butterworth was born September 7, 1903, in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was graduated from Princeton University with an A. B. degree in 1925. He attended Worcester College, Oxford, England, from 1925 to 1927 as a Rhodes Scholar. Butterworth entered duty with the State Department in 1928 where he has been continuously employed ever since. In 1953 Butterworth was named deputy chief of the United States Mission to London. In 1956 he was appointed U. S. representative with ambassadorial rank to European Coal and Steel Community, Luxembourg. (The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956; 121-43345-23)

Unfavorable Information

According to an alleged confession of one Li Peng, reportedly a chief secret agent of the Soviet National Political Security Department, which was sent to the Bureau by the State Department in 1953, W. Walton Butterworth was one of the individuals at the American Embassy in China who wittingly or unwittingly leaked diplomatic information to Soviet Intelligence agents through embassies of third countries. Information received by the Bureau has indicated that Li Peng was executed by the Chinese Nationalist Government as a spy.

(121-43345-1)

Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., American counselor at Hong Kong, stated in 1953 that he had done considerable research on the Li Peng conviction of 1950 which had named Butterworth. Hummel stated that he concluded that the confession was a falsification. (121-43229-59)

John Cope Caldwell, <sup>(a, b)</sup> who worked under Butterworth in China in 1946 and 1947 for the State Department, advised in a signed statement that Butterworth was either an actual procommunist or a complete opportunist who believed his own future could best be served by following the anti-CHIANG Kai-shek line and procommunist line. Caldwell believed the latter explanation. Caldwell said that Butterworth's administration of embassy affairs was disgraceful inasmuch as he allowed reports to be tampered with, refused to send the reports which did not agree with his views and was ruthless in his treatment of individuals he did not like. Caldwell stated that he could only construe Butterworth's reaction to anticommunist reports during the 1946-1947 period as indicating a great sympathy for the Chinese communist cause. (121-43345-4)

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The name Walton Butterworth, not farther identified, appeared in a list of individuals who reportedly should be tried as traitors and given capital punishment for sabotaging "our foreign policy to serve the interest of the Soviet enemy." This list appeared in an article reprinted from the Civic Center Sun, a Los Angeles weekly quasi-legal-type newspaper, December 8, 1950, furnished to the Bureau by the State Department. (121-43345-15; 62-81580-30, 33, 54)

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer advised that Butterworth was known to him in China. General Wedemeyer stated that he considered Butterworth incapable of disloyalty. Wedemeyer stated that Butterworth would always agree with his superiors and therefore lacked intellectual honesty.

(121-43345-42)

George Sokolsky, news columnist, in his column December 21, 1949, stated that Butterworth was one of the individuals whose ideas, even if they were honest mistakes, misled the American people concerning China. Sokolsky was unable to furnish the exact source of his information. (121-43345-59)

Plain Talk, March, 1950, contained an article which stated that General Marshall had "returned from China disappointed and bitter, with his favorite yes-boy," Walton Butterworth who had accompanied him and "who knew no more about China" than Marshall. The article stated that as Secretary of State, Marshall had made Butterworth the director of the Far Eastern Division in 1947 and was dependent upon Butterworth for interpretations of events in China. The article stated that Butterworth developed a staff that was "closely involved with pro-communist experts" on China. Plain Talk, March, 1950, lists Alfred Kohlberg, former Institute of Pacific Relations\* official, and Eugene Lyons, anticommunist writer, as contributing editors.

(121-43345-59)

Referral/Consult

\* See Appendix for citation.

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Favorable Information

Former superiors and professional associates of Butterworth have stated that they consider him to be a loyal citizen. Butterworth was given a "favorable determination" in 1955 by the Civil Service Commission under Executive Order 10450. (121-49345 NR 6-21-55)

A Loyalty of Government Employees investigation was conducted by the Bureau on Butterworth in 1953. Results disseminated.

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## EDWARD CLARK CARTER

Edward Clark Carter appears to be identical with the Carter indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

### Background

Carter was born June 9, 1878, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1900 with an A.B. degree. Carter served with the YMCA in India, Paris, and London from approximately 1902 to 1922. From 1925 to 1943, he served in various positions of secretary, member of the Executive Committee, member of the Board of Trustees, executive vice chairman, and executive secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). \* In 1950, Carter was provost at the New School for Social Research, New York, N. Y.; however, in 1952 he was no longer at the school. (Who's Who in America, 1943-1949 edition) (100-88373-54, 52)

### Unfavorable Information

Clayton Lane, executive secretary of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, formerly known as the American Council, IPR, advised in 1948 that Carter had been requested to resign because of his pro-Soviet thinking. (100-88373-54)

Carter testified in United States District Court in Connecticut in the case of Paul N. S. Draper and Lawrence G. Adler versus Hester R. McCullough that he was a member of the Board of the American Russian Institute\* from 1937 to 1945. Carter stated in 1950 that he did not agree with the Attorney General's ruling that the American Russian Institute came within purview of Executive Order 9835. (100-88373-34; 54)

Louis Budenz, former Communist Party\* functionary, advised in 1948 that Carter was under communist discipline in the early 1940's. He stated that he recalls hearing Jack Stachel, a member of the National Board of the Communist Party, say "because the Russian War Relief Program is not going right we will have to order Carter to realize his responsibilities and do his job. He is not running a community fund. He will have to live up to his party responsibilities." (100-88373-54)

Joseph Zack Kornfeder, former member of the Communist Party from 1919 to 1934, who has furnished information to the Bureau, advised that in conversations with Communist Party members regarding the IPR\* he received the impression that Carter was one of the CP members in the IPR. (100-88373-54)

\* See Appendix for citation.

Carter advised Bureau Agents in 1950 that he visited Moscow to confer with Soviet officials regarding IPR\* activities in 1929, 1931, twice in 1934, and again in 1937. (100-88373-54)

The following individuals have been associates of Carter in the past.

- (1) Owen Lattimore whom Carter considered a "hundred per cent loyal American." Information on Lattimore is set forth under separate caption in this memorandum.
- (2) Frederick Vanderbilt Field, identified by Sadenz as a long-time communist sympathizer and member of the Politburo of the Communist Party from 1937 to 1945.
- (3) Philip Jaffee, who was arrested in 1945 in the Amerasia\* case and pleaded guilty to the charge of removing Government records and files.
- (4) Kate Mitchell, who was arrested in the Amerasia case, but not indicted, and who was Carter's private secretary in the IPR.

(100-88373-54; 138-324-3)

#### Other Information

[redacted] Edward Clark Carter, in 1950 was head of the Office of Exchange of Persons of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. The Civil Service Commission advised the Bureau in August, 1954, that [redacted] had been given a favorable advisory loyalty ruling. (138-824-3)

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Edward Clark Carter has been the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation, closed in 1954. Results disseminated.

\* See Appendix for citation.

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MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS

Marquis William Childs appears to be identical with the Childs indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Childs was born in Clinton, Iowa, on March 17, 1903. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, with an A.B. degree in 1923 and received an M.A. degree from the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, in 1925. Childs worked for the United Press, news gathering service, in the early 1920's and later for the St. Louis Post--Dispatch from 1926 to 1944. Since 1944 he has been a columnist for the United Features Syndicate and since February, 1954, a special correspondent for the St. Louis Post--Dispatch.  
(Who's Who in America, Vol. 29, 1956-57)

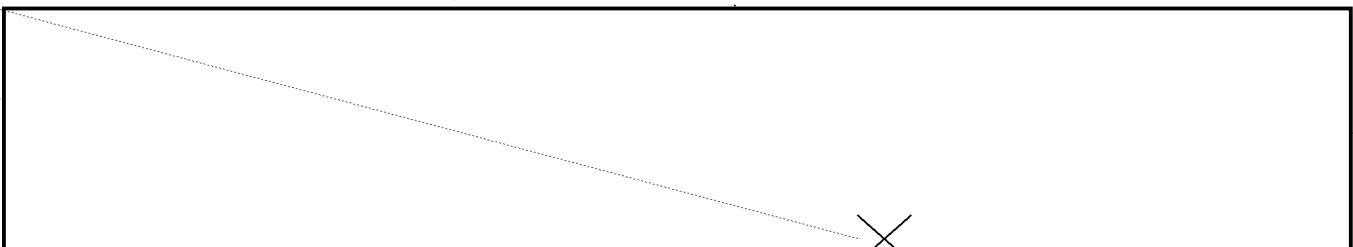
Unfavorable Information

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain a letterhead of the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy,\* dated June 30, 1938, which reflects that one Marquis Childs was a sponsor of that organization.  
(123-7443-16)

Appendix 9, Communist Front Organizations, Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 76th Congress, 2nd Session, reflects that one Marquis Childs was affiliated with the Coordinating Committee to Lift the (Spanish) Embargo.\*

A highly confidential investigative technique advised in 1941 that Marquis Childs was a member of the American Peace Mobilization.\* (123-7443-16)  
Referral/Consult

(U)



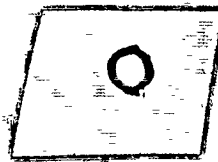
(S-2)(U)(X)

[redacted] Marquis Childs, has admitted membership for five weeks in 1946 in the American Youth for Democracy\* while a student in college. She stated that she resigned [redacted] told her that organization was considered to be communist dominated. (118-7863;121-22145; 123-7443-16)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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A highly confidential investigative technique advised in 1941 that Mrs. Marguis Childs had been elected vice-president of the (Washington) League of Women Shoppers.\* The same source advised that Mrs. Childs had made various contributions to the above organization during 1939-1941. (123-7443-41)

Other Information

Childs has mentioned the FBI on a number of occasions in his columns and while generally it has been in a favorable way, on some occasions his misapprehensions and inaccuracies have been called to his attention. Childs has been apologetic when it has been demonstrated to him that he was in error. (94-35425-28)

Information regarding Childs has been disseminated outside the Bureau. Childs has not been investigated by the Bureau.

\* See Appendix for citation.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] appears to be identical with [redacted] indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

[redacted] was born [redacted] and derived his citizenship from his father's naturalization in New York City. In August, 1939, [redacted]

[redacted] (138-2448-12; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956; 123-11348-1)

Gerhard Colm, [redacted] has stated that he was an officer in the German army in the First World War. When Hitler came into power, he said that he turned in his army decorations and disassociated himself from Hitler's government. While on a visit to London, he was advised not to return to Germany and eventually came to the United States to teach. (121-30505-28)

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Unfavorable Information

According to an informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, Mrs. Gerhard Colm, [redacted] was listed as a member of the Washington Bookshop Association\*, having last paid dues in December, 1940. Mrs. Colm was also listed as a member of the League of Women Shoppers\* according to a highly confidential investigative technique. (121-30505-20; 100-7053-59)

Professor John De Francis, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that [redacted] took a course in Chinese under him in 1940, at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. A highly confidential investigative technique reflected that De Francis had appealed to Governor Dewey of New York State for executive clemency for [redacted] described as "a self-admitted communist" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (121-11348-16)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/30/96 BY SP40J/KER

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Favorable Information

References, associates, former supervisors, and neighbors recommend [ ] as being a loyal and trustworthy citizen. [ ] was cleared for State Department employment in 1952 and 1955. It is also noted that [ ] Gerhard Colm, was cleared for Government employment in 1953 and 1954. (123-11348-21; 121-30505-42; 138-2448-NR, 9-10-54)

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A Voice of America investigation was conducted by the Bureau on [ ] in 1951. Results disseminated.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] appears to be identical with the [redacted]  
indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

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[redacted] was born [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] for public affairs,  
(123-1133-1; The Biographic Register, 1956, State)

Unfavorable Information

According to the alleged confession of one Li Peng, reportedly a chief secret agent of the Soviet National Political Security Department, which was furnished to the Bureau by the State Department in 1953, Bradley Connors, head of the American Embassy in China, was one of the individuals at the American Embassy who wittingly or unwittingly leaked diplomatic information to Soviet intelligence through the embassies of third countries. Information received by the Bureau indicated that Li Peng was executed by the Chinese Nationalist Government as a spy. (121-43229-8)

Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., American consul at Hong Kong, stated in 1953 that [redacted] had worked under him in the State Department. Hummel stated that he had conducted considerable research on the confession of Li Peng, and arrived at the conclusion that the confession was a falsification. (121-43229-53)

Consul Ralph N. Clough, of the American Consulate of Hong Kong, stated in 1953 that the Chinese Nationalists were behind Li Peng's accusations. Clough said it was extremely unlikely that Li Peng had gained information from Connors. (121-43229-53)

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[ ] testified before the Permanent Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate on Government Operations in 1953, and admitted that he had signed a directive which authorized the use of books written by Howard Fast who was described in the directive as a "Soviet endorsed author." [ ] testified that he believed that books written by individuals, similar to those of Fast, could be used in United States Information Service libraries abroad in trying to convince left-wingers and fellow-travelers if the material was favorable to the United States. [ ] denied that he was or had ever been a member of the Communist Party\* or any organization on the Attorney General's list. [ ] also denied giving information to Li Peng, and stated that he gave Li Peng only such information as he gave other newspapermen. ("Hearings before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, U. S. Senate," February 18 & 19, 1953, pp. 134, 144)

John C. Caldwell, former associate of [ ] in the State Department, stated that [ ] was strongly anti-CHIANG Kai-shek. Caldwell said that [ ] was critical of the Nationalists, but not of the communists in China. Caldwell stated he had no information that [ ] was a member of the Communist Party. He said that [ ] had bragged that he was "out to get" pro-CHIANG members of the embassy. Caldwell said that [ ] did not see the menace of communism and recommended continued operation of United States Information Service in communist China. (Ibid. pp. 114-117, 117-126; 121-43223-31)

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[ ] State Department employee, classified [ ] as a "sentimentalist towards Russia." He stated that [ ] had developed a soft, negative attitude towards communism which was reflected in orders issued regarding the policy to be followed. (121-43223-36)

Harry S. Hudson, an attache at the American Embassy in Manila, stated in 1953 that [ ] was and is an opportunist currying favor with ranking officials to the dereliction of activities directly in line with his responsibilities. Hudson stated that [ ] bragged about his importance and on occasion might have been guilty of making indiscreet remarks as to his knowledge of certain matters in order to prove his own importance. (121-43223-43)

\*See Appendix for citation.



(u) [redacted] advised in 1954 that [redacted] told him that he had formerly been a member of the "Material Distribution Board of the State Department," which was located in Hong Kong, British Crown Colony in 1953. [redacted] allegedly stated that he gave \$533,033 worth of newspaper print to a representative of Red China, but furnished no further details. Investigation failed to reveal evidence in [redacted] file that he had ever been connected with the Material Distribution Board. (121-43220-85, 83)

Investigation indicated that it was possible that [redacted] might have helped distribution of the newsprint through liaison contacts from the consulate.  
(121-43220-85) b6  
b7C

#### Favorable Information

Numerous fellow employees, references, and neighbors have advised that they consider [redacted] to be a loyal American citizen. It is noted that [redacted] was given a "favorable determination" by the Civil Service Commission in 1955, under Executive Order 10450. (121-43220-90)

#### Other Information

Following investigations conducted by Bureau on [redacted] Voice of America, 1940; Loyalty of Government Employees, 1953. Results disseminated.

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### LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE

Lauchlin Bernard Currie appears to be identical with the Currie indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

#### Background

Currie was born October 8, 1902, in Nova Scotia, Canada, and came to the United States in 1925. He was naturalized in 1935. He received a B.S. degree from the London School of Economics in London, England, in 1925, and a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1931. Currie taught at Harvard University from 1927 to 1935 and was later employed in the Government, first in the Treasury Department and later, at the White House under President Roosevelt. Currie also served as the acting deputy administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration. Currie left Government service in 1945 and in 1949 went to Colombia as head of a mission for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. From 1951 to 1954, Currie was employed by the Government of Colombia as an advisor. In 1955, he purchased a farm and now raises cattle.  
(101-3010-4, 223, 233, 239, 243)

#### Unfavorable Information

Whittaker Chambers, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, has stated that Abraham George Silverman talked of Currie repeatedly as a "sympathizer of the Communist Party." Chambers identified Silverman as a member of the communist underground group in Washington, D. C., in 1930's.  
(101-3010-243)

Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, has testified that Currie furnished information on various matters to Abraham G. Silverman on one occasion. Bentley has stated that the one time Currie allegedly advised Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code.  
(101-3010-243)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Investigation by the Bureau reflects that Currie associated during the early 1940's with individuals named by Bentley as having been members of communist underground groups in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's. Investigation showed he was associated with Russian officials suspected of espionage. Currie has admitted acquaintance with individuals named by Bentley; however, Currie has testified that he had no knowledge of or had taken no part in any espionage activities. Currie advised Bureau Agents in 1947 that he did not recall receiving information involving the Russian code, but that he would not have hesitated to discuss such information with Silverman in view of the fact that Silverman held such a responsible position in the U. S. Air Force. Investigation was unable to determine that Currie might have mentioned the breaking of the Russian code by the United States to individuals other than Silverman. (101-3616-243)

#### Other Information

In 1955, the Department of Justice advised that there was insufficient evidence to prosecute Currie for espionage, conspiracy to commit espionage, forgery, or failure to register under the terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Later in 1955, the Department of Justice advised there was insufficient evidence to prosecute subject for forgery or to justify seeking an indictment against him for making a false statement in a passport application. (101-3616-243)

The State Department advised in January, 1956, that it had approved a Certificate of Loss of Nationality of the United States for Currie. The State Department advised that in 1954, Currie had submitted a petition to the Government of Colombia seeking citizenship of that country. (101-3616-243)

Currie was investigated by Bureau under Internal Security - Hatch Act, beginning in 1945. Results disseminated.

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JOHN PATON DAVIES, JR.

John Paton Davies, Jr., appears to be identical with the J. Paton Davies indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Davies was born April 6, 1883, in Kiating, China, of American parents. Davies attended the experimental college at the University of Wisconsin from 1927 to 1929. He attended Yenching University in China and received a B.S. degree from Columbia University, New York, N. Y., in 1931. Davies was employed by the State Department in 1931 and served until his dismissal in 1933.

(The Department of State Biographic Register, 1955; 121-18523-4)

Unfavorable Information

In June, 1945, a highly confidential investigative technique advised that Fred Blair, Wisconsin State Secretary of the Communist Political Association\* had remarked that his friend, John Davies, was in favor of the Chinese communists. It is to be noted that Blair and Davies attended the experimental college at the University of Wisconsin from 1927 to 1929. (121-18523-171)

General Patrick F. Hurley, former Ambassador to China, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on December 6, 1945, that he felt that Davies was very sympathetic to the Communist Party in China and did not support the United States' policy of backing CHIANG Kai-shek. (121-18523-225)

In November, 1943, Davies stated that he had no doubt that his lifelong friend, John Stewart Service, was completely loyal. Information regarding Service set forth under separate caption. (121-18523-225)

In 1950, General William Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, stated that Davies was bitterly and openly against CHIANG, but added that this did not necessarily indicate disloyalty on Davies' part. (121-18523-225)

Favorable Information

George F. Kennan, former Ambassador to Russia; General Walter Bedell Smith; Clarence Gauss, former Ambassador to China; and Philip Sprague, counselor of the American Embassy at Brussels in 1954, have stated that they considered Davies to be loyal. (121-18523-225)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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### Other Information

Davies testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on August 3, 1951, and denied that he had recommended the employment of John [redacted] Agnes Smedley, Anna Louise Strong, Edgar Snow, and [redacted] as an "advisory board" of the Office of Policy Coordination to prepare propaganda to be used in China. Information regarding Fairbank set forth under separate caption. Smedley was named by Richard Sorge, confessed member of the Soviet espionage ring in Japan, as an active and important member of the espionage ring which functioned in China from 1930 to 1932 under the direction of Soviet Military Intelligence. Anna Louise Strong, author and lecturer, has been widely known as a pro-Soviet, pro-Chinese communist apologist since World War I. She was expelled from Russia in 1943 on charges of espionage, but the Soviet Government publicly cleared her of those charges in 1955. The report of the U. S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the Institute of Pacific Relations\* (IPR) in 1953 stated that Edgar Snow was a member of and a writer for the IPR, and was affiliated with the China Aid Council\* and the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.\* Information regarding [redacted] set forth under separate caption. (121-18528-171, 226, 329; 121-11900-196, 291; 140-1516-8; 100-7888-755)

Because of the discrepancy between Davies' testimony and allegations from other sources, the Department of Justice was requested to consider prosecution of Davies on charges of perjury. On January 13, 1955, the Department advised that the evidence failed to prove perjury and recommended against presenting the case to the Federal Grand Jury. (121-18528-171, 225, 329)

Davies was declared "eligible on loyalty" by a Loyalty Review Board on March 6, 1950. On June 27, 1951, the State Department advised that Davies had been suspended as a "suspect security risk." On July 30, 1951, the Department of State advised that Davies had been cleared of all suspicion and reinstated. On January 14, 1955, the Civil Service Commission advised that Davies had been separated, because of an unfavorable report under Executive Order 10450. (121-18528-172, 225, 330)

Davies was investigated by Bureau in a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation initiated in 1949. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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LAURENCE AMBROSE DAWSON

Laurence Ambrose Dawson appears to be identical with the Dawson indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Dawson was born March 30, 1910, at Berkeley, California, and attended the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1930-1933. Dawson entered the State Department in 1941, leaving to serve in the U. S. Army from 1942 to 1946. He served with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Germany in 1945-1946. He was appointed a foreign affairs specialist with the State Department in 1947. In 1956 he was appointed chief, U. S. Escape Program. (The Biographic Register, 1956; 124-8313-13, 14, 15, 23, 25, 30, 31)

Unfavorable Information

[redacted] (a) secretary, E. Quincy Smith Real Estate Company, Washington, D. C., who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1948 that the name of one L. A. Dawson appeared on a list of persons known to him as members of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. \* (124-8313-23)

Mrs. M. S. Quarles, executive secretary of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) of Richmond, Virginia, and Miss Ellen Hagley, director of the Jamestown, Virginia, APVA, stated that while Dawson worked for that organization from 1937 to 1939 as a custodian he was an unstable sort of person who came from a rather erratic family. Mrs. Quarles said she could not imagine the employee in a position where secret and confidential work are involved for the Government. (124-8313-25)

Files of the Security Division of the State Department reflect that Dawson stated that while he worked for the APVA in Richmond, Virginia, his efforts to improve the work of the APVA were thwarted by a group of elderly ladies. Dawson stated that he resigned after two years with the APVA. (124-8313-25)

Dawson's personnel file at the Foreign Operations Administration reflects that William L. Shirer was listed as a reference by Dawson. (124-8313-28)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in June, 1946, that William L. Shirer was a signer of a statement released by the American Slav Congress. \* (124-8313-28)

Dawson has stated that he met Shirer when he was reviewing a book of Shirer's entitled Berlin Diary. Dawson stated he had not seen Shirer since 1942, but that he knew of no reason to question Shirer's loyalty. (124-8313-28)

Dawson's personnel file in the Foreign Operations Administration reflects that Herbert Abner Fierst was listed as a reference. Fierst was cleared in 1949, 1953, and 1955 for Government employment. Information regarding Fierst set forth under separate caption. (124-8313-28)

#### Favorable Information

Former employers, and numerous professional associates, and neighbors have stated that Dawson was a loyal American citizen. (124-8313)

#### Other Information

Dawson investigated by the Bureau in 1953 under the European Recovery Program. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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## OLCOTT HAWTHORNE DEMING

Olcott Hawthorne Deming appears to be identical with the Deming indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as in State-Policy Planning. "Halt(s) all output unfavorable to Communist at United Nations."

(100-420468-1)

### Background

Deming was born in Westchester, New York, on February 28, 1909. He was graduated from Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, in 1935 with an A. B. degree. He took graduate work at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, during 1935-1937. From 1937 to 1942 he taught in private schools in Connecticut. In 1942 he joined the Office of Inter-American Affairs (OIAA), Washington, D. C., as an educational specialist. In 1943 he joined the State Department and he was transferred to Tokyo in 1954 as a foreign service officer. (The Department of State Biographic Register, 1955; 123-213-1)

### Unfavorable Information

In a signed statement to the Division of Security of the State Department in 1950, Deming stated that he had known William Walter Hemington and a [redacted] as part of a group employed with him at the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in 1935-1937. Deming stated that he regarded these persons and their associates as "young, intellectual, half-baked, malcontents who fancied themselves as left wing liberals or communist sympathizers." Deming stated that he argued with them and often ridiculed their actions and, therefore, was not held in their confidence. (74-1578-901)

During the time that Deming was employed by the TVA from 1935 to 1937, it was reported that he was a close friend of one [redacted] an alleged communist. Acquaintances, former co-workers, and a former landlady have described Deming as never agreeing with [redacted] communistic philosophies. (123-213-7)

[redacted] in an appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities refused to answer questions as to past membership in the Communist Party\* on the basis of the Fifth Amendment. (100-36774-24, 28)

[redacted] in a sworn statement before the National Labor Relations Board in 1942 stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party. [redacted] testified before the House Committee on the Un-American Activities in 1940 and the Senate Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and Public Works in 1947 that he was not a member of the Communist Party at that time. (121-819-30)

\*See Appendix ~~for~~ citation.

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Files of the State Department, Security and Identification Division, reflect that Deming was a reference of a [redacted] who was suspended from the State Department because of a question of loyalty. The same files indicate that [redacted] was later "completely cleared." (123-213-8)

Mrs. [redacted] Deming in the State Department, has been identified as associated with Robert T. Miller during the 1940s. Miller has been identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley as involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in New York City and Washington, D. C., in the 1940s. (100-357082-7; C-376, C-463; Tech Surveill)

State Department files reflect that she was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association.\* (100-357082-7)

[redacted] was also associated with Alger Hiss. (100-357082-7, C-454)  
[redacted] was Case Number 51 as named by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in 1950. (121-1434-20)

The Loyalty Review Board advised in 1948 that [redacted] had been "retained." In 1951, the Board advised that [redacted] had "resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty." (121-1434-26)

In 1954 [redacted] received a "favorable advisory loyalty determination" in her employment with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France. (123-213-11)

(U) Personnel files on Deming indicate that he used the name of Laurence Duggan, his superior at OIAA, as a reference. Duggan plunged to his death from a building in New York City in 1945. It has since been determined that Duggan is probably identical with an NKGB, Soviet State Security, agent who was known to Bureau Source 5 in 1944 as a State Department employee. (S-2) (A) (S)

(U) Hede Massing, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, has advised that she recruited Duggan for Soviet espionage purposes in the 1930s. Bureau Source 5 information should not be disseminated outside the Bureau. (123-213-11; 65-58088-241; 65-59180; This Deception, Hede Massing, pp. 208-209)

#### Favorable Information

Former business and professional associates, and neighbors have stated that Deming is a loyal American citizen. Deming was cleared in 1951 and 1954. (123-213-10)

#### Other Information

Deming investigated by the Bureau for Voice of America, 1948. Results disseminated.

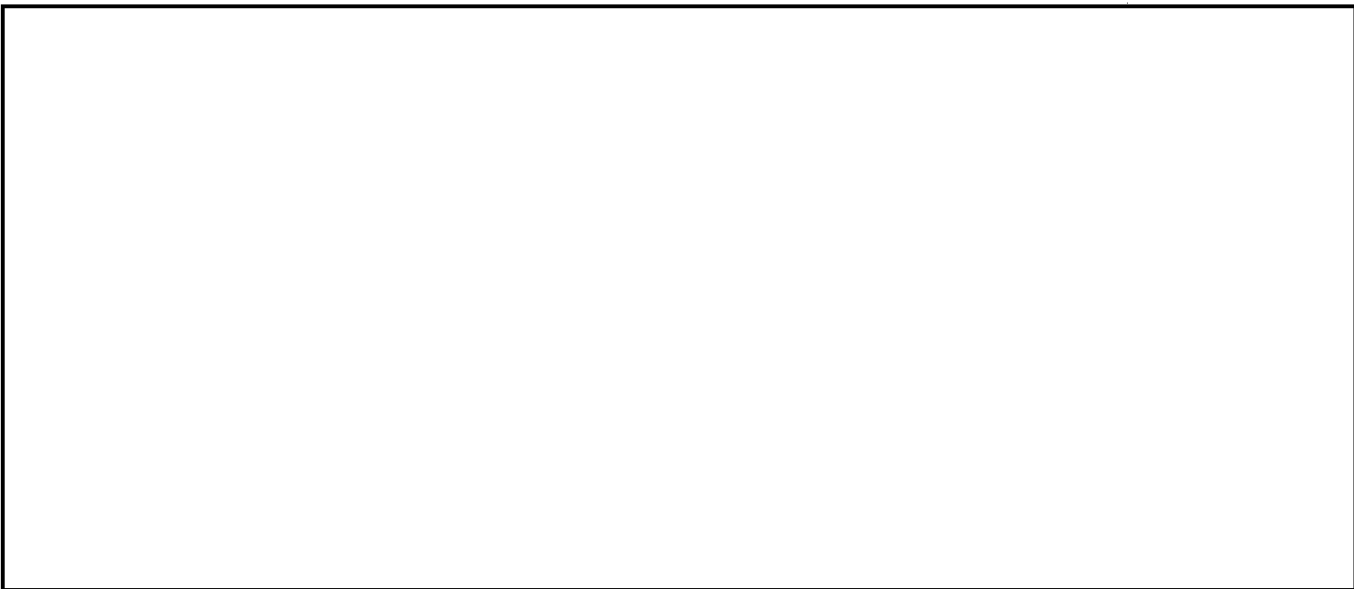
\*See Appendix for citation.

PAUL EDWARD ECKEL

Paul Edward Eckel appears to be identical with Eckels indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as Wanted ONE (now NIK) to state we would lose Formosa before end 1950. This done at insistence of Jessup. (See Kent). \*\* (100-437468-1)

Background

Referral/Consult

Unfavorable Information

A highly confidential investigative technique advised in February, 1946, that Duncan Lee had advised an individual to contact Doctor Paul Eckel, if she wanted a job in China. Elizabeth T. Fentley, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, has identified Duncan Lee as participating in Soviet espionage operations in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's. (116-412610-16)

Ray Sugahara, president of the Mackay Overseas Company Incorporated, New York, stated in 1960 that shortly after World War II he went to Washington, D. C., to submit a program to "check communism in Japan and the Far East" to a Doctor Eckles who was at that time in the Research and the Analysis Branch, OSS. Sugahara said that he received the impression that Eckles was definitely not in sympathy with stopping "communism in the Far East." Sugahara said Eckles advised that communism was the wrong "target." Sugahara said he believed Doctor Eckles was a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations. \* \* (121-27068-1)

\*Information re Jessup and Kent set forth under separate captions.

\*\*See Appendix for citation.

[REDACTED]

Leo Crowley, managing editor, Asiatic Publications, New York, stated that during 1946 he had talked with Doctor Eckles in Washington, D. C., who was then with the Research Analysis Branch of OSS regarding the "communist infiltration" of Japan. Crowley related to Eckles that while he was in Hawaii with the OSS he (Crowley) learned from sources he considered reliable that many Japanese communists who were then in Hawaii had obtained jobs as seamen and shipped to Japan where they could jump ship. According to Crowley, Eckles exclaimed that the information was "fantastic." Crowley said he felt that Eckles was definitely not interested in taking any measure to stop this "infiltration of Japan." (121-27088-1)

(a) [REDACTED] Washington, D. C., an associate of Eckel's in 1945 in the OSS in India, said that Doctor Eckel approached him regarding the use of Japanese in the Far East on a project. [REDACTED] said that Eckel had mentioned Duncan Lee on various occasions whom [REDACTED] learned from newspapers was questionable and "extremely left." [REDACTED] stated he thought there might be some tie-in between Eckel and Lee so he dropped the project mentioned by Eckel. [REDACTED] said he was certain that Eckel favored the military section in Japan as opposed to the financial group that cooperated with General MacArthur, or at least opposed the financial group, if he did not have a preference. [REDACTED] stated he could not justly say that Eckel was a communist, but felt that he was "too far to the left to deal with." (121-27088-2)

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#### Favorable Information

Former and current professional associates and social acquaintances state that Eckel is a loyal American citizen. (121-27088; 116-418610)

#### Other Information

Eckel is the author of several articles published in 1944 and in 1952 in the Far Eastern Quarterly and of several books, all dealing with the economic, social, and political history of Japan and the Far East. (116-418610-16)

Eckel was investigated by the Bureau under Loyalty of Government Employees, 1951; Atomic Energy Act--Applicant, 1955. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

ALEXANDER ECKSTEIN

Alexander Eckstein may be identical with the Eckstein indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Eckstein was born on December 9, 1915, in Yugoslavia. He attended the University of California, Berkeley, California, from 1936 to 1939 when he received a B.S. degree. He received an M.S. degree from the same institution in 1941. He attended the University of California in 1942, 1946, and 1949, doing graduate work. From 1942 to 1943, he was a research analyst with the California Farm Research and Legislative Committee, an organization formed to influence labor legislation in California. In 1943, he was naturalized. From 1943 to 1946, he served in the United States Army. From 1946 to 1951, Eckstein served with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Washington, D. C.

During 1949 and 1950, he was on leave of absence from FAO on a research fellowship for the Social Science Research Council in Switzerland. During the same time, he was also employed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Switzerland. Eckstein, listed as formerly with the State Department, an expert on the economics of Communist China and Eastern Europe, was a collaborator with W. W. Rostow on a book entitled The Prospects for Communist China, copyright 1954. Information regarding Rostow and the above-named book is set forth under separate caption. (125-1220-1, 8, 12)

Unfavorable Information

Inspector [redacted] Berkeley, California, Police Department, advised in 1948 that Simon Eckstein, father of Alexander Eckstein, came to the Berkeley Police Department regarding his son, who had been to a mixed racial party at the residence of a Frank Oppenheimer the previous evening. Eckstein stated that his son had taken a girl home from the party and had failed to return to his home. Frank Oppenheimer is the brother of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, nuclear scientist, whose clearance to restricted data was cancelled by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1953. In 1949, Frank Oppenheimer testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he was a member of the Communist Party\* from 1937 to 1940 or 1941 under the name of Frank Folsom. (124-1220-8; 100-257235-130, p. 256)

Klaus E. Knorr, associate professor of political science, Yale University, advised in 1951 that he first met Eckstein in Switzerland in approximately January, 1950. Knorr stated that Eckstein was opposed to the faculty members of the University of California, Berkeley, California, being asked to sign noncommunist affidavits. Knorr advised it was Eckstein's opinion that the mere act of signing an affidavit did not signify one was not a communist, since a communist would be the first to sign such an affidavit making an endeavor to keep the fact that he was a communist quiet. (123-1220-2)

\*See Appendix for citation.

(a)

Professor Henry H. Bakken, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, advised in 1948 that Alexander Eckstein, a United Nations representative, had addressed a forum at the University of Wisconsin and consistently followed the Communist Party\* line and stated that Americans should not be questioning the motives of communists.

Professor Kenneth Parsons, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, advised in 1951 that Eckstein's speech in 1948 concerned the land reform program in 1948 in Hungary. Professor Parsons stated that Eckstein's talk was factual and did not touch upon politics or discuss the communist regime in Hungary. Professor Parsons stated that several individuals in the audience questioned Eckstein regarding the collectivization system of farming and landholding. Professor Parsons stated that Eckstein gave the impression that he thought the Hungarian land program of collectivization might work out from an economic standpoint. Professor Parsons added that Eckstein did not at any time during his speech give any indications of following the Communist Party\* line nor did Eckstein make any statement at any time to the effect that Americans should not be questioning the motives of communists.

(128-1230-9; 100-365379-1)

Alexander Eckstein, Pfc., Company E, Camp Ritchie, Maryland, was listed as a social acquaintance by one [redacted] in 1944. Miss [redacted] then employed at the Ruthrauff and Ryan Advertising Service, New York City, advised in 1949 that she had known the second wife of [redacted] since 1946. Miss [redacted] stated that [redacted] had been trying to get back to [redacted] his land of birth, because he stated that if the United States and the Soviet Union went to war, he did not want to fight on the side of the United States. Miss [redacted] stated that [redacted] had also expressed a fear to his second wife that if he stayed in the United States much longer, he would be picked up as a spy. Miss [redacted] advised that [redacted] indicated that he was desirous of returning to [redacted] in order to visit his mother whom he had not seen in eight years. Miss [redacted] advised that [redacted] had difficulty in obtaining a passport through the State Department but was finally granted one when he presented to the State Department a cablegram from his mother indicating that it was necessary for him to return to [redacted] to settle an estate. Miss [redacted] stated that [redacted] had drafted the cablegram and mailed it to his mother in [redacted] to send to him. (105-23238-1X, 4)

[redacted] subject of a Special Inquiry-State Department, Public Law 402, 60th Congress, Voice of America, and Loyalty Investigation, advised in 1953 that [redacted] was at that time residing in London, England.

(105-23238-4)

\*See Appendix for citation.

Ruth Esther Rubinstein Eckstein, wife of Alexander Eckstein, was the subject of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation in 1952. The Civil Service Commission advised by letter dated November 1, 1954, that Ruth Esther Eckstein, applicant, had withdrawn from consideration prior to decision on investigative report. (121-40352-17)

Favorable Information

Former associates, neighbors, and references have stated that they consider Eckstein to be a loyal citizen of excellent character and reputation. Bureau files contain no indication as to clearance or Government employment of Eckstein since 1951.

Other Information

Eckstein was investigated by the Bureau in 1951 under International Development Program. Results disseminated.

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ALLAN EVANS  
aka  
PERCY ALLAN EVANS

Allan Evans appears to be identical with the Evans listed in material furnished by General Trudeau as in State-Office of Intelligence Research. "Made estimate to influence not to bomb Yala River bridges. Research Associate Institute Pacific Relations. Blocked intelligence on International Communist conspiracy." (100-420488-1)

Background

Evans was born July 2, 1903, in London, England. He attended Harvard University and received the following degrees: A. B., 1924; M. A., 1925; Ph. D., 1931. Evans was an instructor and tutor at Harvard University from 1925 through 1933. He was a member of the research staff of Huntington Library, San Marino, California, from 1933 to 1943 when he joined the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). In 1945 he became employed by the State Department. He is now the director of the Office of Intelligence Research (OIR) of the State Department. (140-1703-1; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956)

Unfavorable Information

The State Department security files reflect that Evans was closely associated with [redacted] former State Department employee, known to have had a close association with [redacted] who was identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, as active in Soviet espionage activities during the early 1940's. Evans has advised the State Department that he was [redacted] superior in the OSS in England during World War II and said that he knew [redacted] quite well. There was no indication in State Department security files that Evans had participated in or had knowledge of [redacted] association with [redacted] or individuals suspected of being members of an espionage apparatus. (140-1703-1, 22)

State Department personnel files reflect that Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, Kenneth B. Murdock, Harvard University, and Sherman Kent, State Department, had been listed by Evans as character references. (140-1703-22)

A highly confidential investigative technique advised that the name of Professor Robert A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, appeared on a list of names and addresses of members of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties\* and as a member of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. \*(140-1703-22)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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A highly confidential investigative technique advised that the name of Professor Kenneth B. Murdock was listed as a sponsor for the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held May 25-27, 1949, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y., under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.\* (140-1703-22)

Information regarding Kent is set forth under separate caption in this enclosure.

Mrs. Virginia Moran Ornelas, formerly a supervisor in the research service unit, Division of Research for American Republics, OIR, stated that she had written a letter to President Eisenhower with a copy for the State Department concerning Evans and a group of employees in the State Department. Mrs. Ornelas in her letter alleged that these individuals represented a cult of holdovers from the "Roosevelt regime" and were considered fellow-travelers in their reactions toward world affairs. Mrs. Ornelas said that she was not personally acquainted with Allan Evans and did not have any specific information regarding him. She stated she felt it unusual, as many in her office did, that a native born American could not be found for such a sensitive position as director of OIR. She pointed out that policy in the OIR was constantly steered by Evans and others toward the European and Soviet sections as distinctive from the American republics section. Mrs. Ornelas said she would hesitate, however, to say that Evans was disloyal to the United States. (140-1703-22; 77-23637-12)

[redacted] (c) a special assistant to the chief, Historical Division in the Department of State, in a signed statement, said that he felt that Evans pursued a policy of "tailoring" reports and other information before submission to the various Secretaries of State to the policy standard he knew would be accepted readily by them instead of reporting intelligence data truthfully and fairly. Doser stated that at a staff meeting in 1948 Evans stated that the Intelligence Office under State Department was to be visited by investigators of a House Committee studying appropriations for that department. Doser stated that Evans told those at the staff meeting that if they criticized the Intelligence Office they would have to do so as private citizens. Evans stated that they should remember that criticism might seriously affect every member of the intelligence organization.

In regard to Evans' loyalty to the United States and its form of Government, Doser stated that he was shocked on one occasion to find that Evans was not primarily interested in the best interest of the United States, but was more interested in the British Empire. Doser stated that he had never heard Evans make any statement or take any position which led him to believe that Evans was sympathetic to Russia or communism, but that he could not recall any positive stand that Evans took with respect to communism during the period of their association. (140-1703-22)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Doctor William Dunn of the Office of the American Council of Education, Washington, D. C., advised that from 1947 to 1948 Evans was chief of the Co-ordination Staff in charge of editing reports and liaison with Central Intelligence Agency. Dunn said he would classify Evans as a "liberal."  
(140-1703-32)

Colonel William A. Eddy, former supervisor of Evans in the State Department from 1946 to 1947, advised that he recommended Evans for permanent employment in the State Department. Colonel Eddy said, however, that since that time he has come to recognize that Evans was ruthless in his selection of personnel and attempted to surround himself with individuals whose outstanding characteristics would be their loyalty to Evans. Eddy described Evans as being "stubborn" and an "empire builder." (140-1703-33)

Miss [redacted] (a) who stated that she was associated with Evans in the Department of State from about July, 1946, until the Spring of 1950, stated that when the position of chief of the Far Eastern Division of intelligence was vacant Evans had corresponded with Owen Lattimore and offered him that position. Miss [redacted] stated that Evans had at least one conference with Lattimore at the State Department regarding the position and that Lattimore accepted the position. She said, however, that the State Department refused to hire Lattimore and Evans appeared to be distressed and chagrined. She did not know whether Evans was distressed over the State Department's refusal to clear Lattimore or Evans' inability to fill the vacant position. Miss [redacted] stated that as far as she knew Evans had had no previous contact or association with Lattimore. Information regarding Lattimore is set forth under separate caption. (140-1703-29)

Evron M. Kirkpatrick, chief of the Psychological Intelligence and Research, Department of State, said that he had known Evans since 1945 as a professional associate. Kirkpatrick stated that he considered Evans and his associates in the Government as all "definitely liberal" with regard to political faith. Kirkpatrick stated that he strongly disagreed with this group on many issues. Kirkpatrick said that by liberal he meant that these men were strongly "anti-McCarthy, anti-McCarran, and anti-Jenner committee."  
(140-1703-32)

### Favorable Information

Personal associates and a supervisor stated that Evans is a loyal citizen. Evans was given a "favorable determination" under Executive Order 10450 in 1955. (140-1703-34)

### Other Information

Evans subject of following investigations by the Bureau: Office of Coordinator of Information-Applcant, 1942; Security of Government Employees, 1953. Results disseminated.

~~SECRET~~

### JOHN KING FAIRBANK

John King Fairbank appears to be identical with Fairbanks indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Headed so-called Intelligence Research which influences policy favorably towards Communist China and USSR." (100-420468-1)

#### Background

Fairbank was born May 24, 1907, at Huron, South Dakota. He received his education at the University of Wisconsin, Harvard University, and Oxford University, Cambridge, England. In 1933 and 1934, he was a lecturer at the Twing Hau University, Peiping, China. Since 1936, he has been employed intermittently in the History Department at Harvard University. From 1941 to 1942, he was employed by the Coordinator of Information and the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C. From 1942 to 1943, he was special assistant to the American Ambassador at Chungking, China. From 1944 through 1945, he was employed by the Office of War Information in Washington, D. C., and from 1945 through 1946, by the United States Information Service in China. (Who's Who in America Vol. 29, 1956-57; 77-24341-33)

#### Unfavorable Information

Whittaker Chambers advised in 1950 that he had heard from a friend, whose identity he preferred not to expose, that when General George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, went to China in an attempt to reconcile the Nationalist Government and the Chinese Communists in April, 1947, that Fairbank "leaked" General Marshall's coalition plan to an English daily newspaper publication in Shanghai, while General Marshall's negotiations were still in progress. As a result of the "leak," General Albert C. Wedemeyer arranged for Fairbank to leave China. (77-24341-24)

Louis F. Budenz, functionary of the Communist Party\* until 1945, stated that he had not met Fairbank, but that in 1944, Jack Stachel, member of the national committee of the Communist Party, indicated to Budenz that Fairbank was under communist discipline. Budenz said he had learned this also from Frederick Vanderbilt Field, who made the same statement at Communist Party Politburo meetings in reference to the communist cell in the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)\*. (77-24341-24, p. 10)

\* See Appendix for citation.

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Elizabeth T. Dentley, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, stated in 1952 that Mildred Price, described by Dentley as the organizer for the Far Eastern unit of the Communist Party, \* had informed her in 1944, that Fairbank had made a trip to China and upon his return had given material received from Madame SUN Yat-sen and other Chinese communists to Price. Dentley stated that Price had told her that she had known Fairbank for some time and found him reliable. (77-24341-41)

General Albert Wedemeyer stated that, while he was in command of the U. S. Armed Forces in China during World War II, Fairbank was employed under Walter Robertson, the economic minister under General Patrick J. Hurley, at that time Ambassador to China. General Wedemeyer said that he could not state that Fairbank was a Communist Party member; however, he said that during his association with Fairbank that Fairbank repeatedly showed his support of the communists and was outwardly sympathetic to them and antagonistic to the Chinese Nationalists. (77-24341-41)

Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, advised that he knew Fairbank in 1943 and in 1945, when Fairbank was head of the Office of War Information in China. Robertson said that he got the impression from conversations and general activity that Fairbank was sympathetic with the Chinese communists and antagonistic to the Nationalist regime. (77-24341-42)

General Patrick J. Hurley, former Ambassador to China, stated that he felt Fairbank was "procommunist." Hurley stated that he was on a television broadcast with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Fairbank in about 1953, during which he noticed Fairbank's "procommunist" tendencies. (77-24341-43)

Alfred Kohlberg, former official of the IPR, \* stated that he met Fairbank in China in 1943, but did not have occasion to question Fairbank's loyalty until Fairbank returned to the United States from China in 1944. Kohlberg stated that Fairbank made a speech before the East-West Association in which he followed the established Communist Party\* line. Kohlberg stated, "If Fairbank is not a communist, then the Communist Party is being cheated out of dues." Kohlberg stated that Fairbank does not go "all out" in the communist viewpoint in his writing, but that when he appears in debates or arguments, he usually follows the Communist Party line. (77-24341-24)

\* See Appendix for citation.



Doctor Lai Lien, <sup>(a)</sup> of New York, N. Y., has stated that he was acquainted with Fairbank in China during World War II, while Fairbank was with the United States Information Service. He stated that Fairbank had praised the Communist Party in China, and spoke of its members as "agrarian reformers." According to Dr. Lien, Fairbank considered MAO Tse-tung as a great leader and did not believe that either MAO or the Communist Party in China received orders from Moscow. Dr. Lien stated that from his reading of articles in books prepared by Fairbank, and having conversed with him and listened to his radio programs, it was his opinion that Fairbank was a communist and believes in communism as an international force that extends beyond China. (77-24341-24)

Dr. Peter Meng, <sup>(a)</sup> who was personally acquainted with Fairbank, stated that Fairbank had advocated recognition of the Chinese communist government since about 1942, and was considered to be the spokesman for the groups in the United States which favor recognition of the communist government in China. Dr. Meng stated that Fairbank's contention that the Chinese communists are not connected with or responsible to Soviet Russia is merely "a line used to propagate a policy of recognition of the communist government of China." Dr. Meng said he was unable to reach a conclusion with respect to Fairbank's loyalty to the United States, or whether or not Fairbank supported the communist government of China merely from a dislike for CHIANG Kai-shek, or a favoring of communism. (77-24341-24, p. 10)

A highly confidential investigative technique advised in 1943 that John Fairbank, who was at that time in China, advised Mr. E. C. Carter of the IPR\* in New York City, that one CHEN Han-seng was in an increasingly precarious position and might be subject to arrest and that the IPR would be well advised to act quickly if it wanted to get him out of China. According to the source, the IPR leader advised Fairbank to make the necessary travel arrangements to have CHEN come to the United States. (77-24341-24, p. 11)

Dr. Peter Meng advised that CHEN told him in 1933 that he was working for the Chinese Communist Party. Professor George E. Taylor at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, reported that CHEN Han-seng was hired as a professor for the University of Washington for the Spring quarter of 1946, but was released at the end of the first quarter because of his procommunist teachings. (77-24341-24, p. 11)

The letterhead of the China Aid Council\* indicated that John K. Fairbank was a member of the Board of Directors of that organization as of February, 1950. (77-24341-24, p. 14)

\* See Appendix for citation.

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Professor Francis W. Cleaves of Harvard University stated in 1948 that the name of John King Fairbank appeared on a list of members of the executive board of the Committee for Democratic Rights. As a result of a pretext telephone call, it was determined in 1948, that the Committee for Democratic Rights had merged with the Civil Rights Congress\* during the Summer of 1948 and was no longer operating as an independent agency. (77-24341-24)

The Daily Worker, east coast communist daily newspaper, for December 1, 1948, contained an article, "The Crisis in China," in which remarks of John Fairbank of Harvard University were quoted to the effect that "we should leave American representatives in China and try to maintain contact with the communist areas as long as possible. Chinese communists are certain to face big problems and must either seek our cooperation or more probably give us an excellent opportunity to support anticommunist movements." (77-24341-24)

The Daily Worker of May 4, 1949, carried an article entitled "167 Notables Urge Defeat of Mundt Bill." The article stated that Professor John King Fairbank was among the signers of a statement which the Committee of One Thousand\* circulated to all members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States. The statement condemned the Mundt Bill as an effort to "utilize the unsettled state of international affairs and political discord both at home and abroad, to impose upon Americans modern Alien and Sedition Acts." (77-24341-24)

Associates of Fairbank on the faculty of Harvard University, Francis W. Cleaves, William Hung, and Clare Brinton, who have known Fairbank for many years, stated that Fairbank is well known as an individual who consistently sustains the position of the Chinese Communist Party in its relation to the people and problems of China. They point out that his writings and public statements have favorably appraised the Chinese communists, although his views arose primarily from the injustice done to the Chinese people by the Nationalist Government. (77-24341-24)

In 1949, Fairbank voluntarily informed a Bureau Agent that while with the OSS in China, he had collaborated closely with Solomon Adler of the Treasury Department, whom he had met in Chungking. Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, has stated that Adler was active in Soviet espionage operations in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. (77-24341-24)

\* See Appendix for citation.

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Dr. Stephen Pan,<sup>(a)</sup> professor at Marywood College, Scranton, Pennsylvania, who was acquainted with Fairbank in China, stated Fairbank was known to Owen Lattimore while they were in China. Information on Lattimore set forth under separate caption. (77-24341-24)

Professor Kenneth W. Colegrove,<sup>(a)</sup> professor of political science at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, advised in 1942, that at a meeting of Far Eastern experts, called by the State Department in Washington, D. C., on an unknown date, the group of approximately 25 experts was divided into three rather distinct factions: one anticommunist, another procommunist, and a third being undecided on many issues and supporting parts of the arguments set forth by the other groups. Colegrove stated that Fairbank was consistently in agreement with the ideas and statements of the procommunist group which was lead by Lattimore. (77-24341-24)

Colegrove stated that the procommunist group advocated recognition of Red China and opposed a Pacific Pact similar to the then existing Atlantic Pact. Colegrove stated that the procommunist group was against all Marshall Plan aid unless it would be given to communist countries and Russia as well as to other nations. (77-24341-24)

Dr. Stephen Pan<sup>(a)</sup> said that he knew that one of Fairbank's contacts in China was CHI Chao-ting whom Pan considered a known communist leader. The New York Times for February 5, 1953, stated that "Communist China had designated CHI Chao-ting to sit on the Economic and Security Council (United Nations) in place of Dr. P. C. Chang, the Nationalist delegate." (77-24341-24)

Alfred Kohlberg stated that the wife of John King Fairbank was the former Wilma Cannon and that her father, the late Dr. Cannon, was a former head of the Physiology Department of Harvard Medical School. Kohlberg advised that he and Dr. Cannon were fellow directors in the Bureau of Medical Aid to China, and that Dr. Cannon had served with the Loyalists in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. Kohlberg stated that he believed Dr. Cannon was a member of the Communist Party\* or at least sympathetic towards the communists as a result of these associations. (77-24341-24)

The Daily Worker, east coast communist newspaper, for January 3, 1943, contained an article entitled "Signers of Open Letter to End House Un-American Committee." Professor John King Fairbank, Harvard University, was among those individuals who signed an open letter to the members of the 81st Congress urging abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, according to the above article.

\* See Appendix for citation.

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Fairbank, appearing in behalf of the IPR\*, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security on March 12, 1952, that he had never been a member of the Communist Party nor adhered to communist doctrine, and never knowingly participated in communist activities. Fairbank accused the Committee of reaching decisions on "scattergun accusations" and setting up procedures which have a "disquieting similarity" to those of Russian communism. Fairbank denied an allegation appearing in a Chinese Nationalist publication, Central Chinese Daily News for September 3, 1950, that Fairbank and two other United States officials in the American Embassy in Chungking during World War II had "leaked" foreign policy secrets to other embassies. Fairbank said that he had no access to intelligence reports and that "this statement is incorrect." (77-24341-A Wash Post 2-15-52)

Fairbank has written numerous articles on modern Chinese history and on Chinese relations with the West as well as statements on American policy in the Far East. In the Far Eastern Survey of July 2, 1947, Fairbank set forth his views regarding the situation in China.

"...the choice in China between the Kuomintang and the Communists, is not like the choice between the United States and the American Communist Party. The National Government is not so enshrined in the hearts of its citizens nor the Chinese Communist Party so obviously the tool of a foreign power."

#### Other Information

Fairbank was the subject of the following Bureau investigations: Office of Coordinator of Information, Employee, 1942; Security Matter - C, 1950; Loyalty of Government Employees, 1953. Results disseminated.

\* See Appendix for citation.

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HERBERT ABNER FIERST

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Herbert Abner Fierst appears to be identical with the Fierst indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as in State-Policy Planning. "Halt(s) all output unfavorable to Communist - at United Nations." (100-420403-1)

Background

Fierst was born on July 23, 1914, at New York, N. Y., of foreign parents, both naturalized American citizens. Fierst was graduated from Harvard University in 1935 with an A. B. degree and from Yale University Law School in 1939 with a LL. B. degree. From 1939 to 1941 he was active in legal work in New York, N. Y., and for several months in 1942 served with the Board of Economic Warfare in Washington, D. C. Fierst entered the United States Army in 1942 and was released from active duty in 1946 at which time he was stationed with the Civil Affairs Commission of the War Department at Washington, D. C. He was employed by the State Department in October, 1946. In 1948, he was serving with the Office of United Nations Affairs. He was not listed as an employee of the State Department in The Biographic Register, 1950. (121-7630-1, 10)

Unfavorable Information

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(U) Technical coverage and an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past reflect that during 1946, 1947, and 1948 Fierst had frequent contacts with David R. Wahl. These sources advised that Fierst and Wahl discussed the Palestine problem, displaced persons, and the International Refugee Organization on several occasions in Fierst's office. An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past has reported that Wahl was a member of the Communist Party\* underground in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. Another informant who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that Wahl was a member of the board of directors of the Washington Bookshop Association\* in 1940. Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that Wahl was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action\* and the American Peace Mobilization\* (121-7630-110)

Technical coverage and an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past have advised that Fierst had several contacts with Max Lowenthal during 1946, 1947, and 1948. Civil Service Commission investigative reports state that Lowenthal was the general counsel of the International Juridical Association.\* (121-7630-10)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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DATE OF REVIEW 1-12-91

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 11-19-81

REFERRED DOCUMENTS HANDLED AT CIAHQ PER LETTER OGA  
DATED 07-19-2010

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(U)

(U) Technical coverage (and an informant) who has furnished reliable information in the past have indicated that Fierst associated also with Henry Hill Collins, Jr., during the period 1945-1948. Collins has been identified by Whittaker Chambers, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, as being a member of the Communist Party\* underground in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. (121-7630-10)

(U) Technical coverage (and an informant) who has furnished reliable information in the past have reported that Fierst was associated with Maurice Halperin in 1946, 1947, and 1948. Elizabeth T. Bentley has reported that Halperin was involved in Soviet espionage activities in New York, N. Y., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. (121-7630-10)

Technical coverage and (an informant) who has furnished reliable information in the past have advised that Fierst was a friend and close associate of Euncan Lee in 1946 and 1947. Elizabeth T. Bentley has stated that Lee was a member of a Soviet espionage network active in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. (121-7630-10)

A highly confidential investigative technique advised that Fierst was a member of the National Lawyers' Guild\* in 1940. (121-7630-10)

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy identified Herbert Abner Fierst as "Case Number One" which he set forth before the United States Senate on February 20, 1950 as among security risks in the State Department. (121-7630-14)

#### Favorable Information

Former and present professional associates and acquaintances have stated that Fierst is a loyal and patriotic American citizen. Fierst was cleared by the Civil Service Commission in 1943, 1953, and 1955. In October, 1955, the State Department advised that Fierst was expected to resign within a few weeks. (121-7630-2X5, 2X18, 10) (121-7630-20)

#### Other Information

Fierst, subject of Bureau investigation under Loyalty of Government Employees, 1948. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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FRANCIS MCCrackEN FISHER

Francis McCracken Fisher appears to be identical with the Fisher indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Fisher was born on May 6, 1907, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He attended Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, from 1923 to 1925, and Yenching University, Peking, China, from 1931 to 1933, where he received an A.D. degree. Fisher worked for the Peking Chronicle as a reporter from 1933 to 1934. From 1934 to 1937, and from 1940 to 1941, he was a correspondent and West China manager for the United Press. From 1941 to 1942, he was the director of China Operations, of the United States Coordinator of Information and from 1942 to 1943, was director of China Operations, the Office of War Information (OWI). From 1943 to 1953, he was with the State Department as a policy information officer with the Office of Far Eastern Affairs. Since 1953, he has been with the United States Information Agency. In 1953, he was an information specialist in the Office of Policy and Plans of that agency. He was appointed an intelligence research officer in 1954.

(123-5553-1; 143-1510-6)

Unfavorable Information

[redacted] stated in an interview with Bureau Agents that he was associated with Fisher in the Office of War Information in Chungking, China, from approximately 1942 to 1944, but had not seen Fisher since that time. A highly confidential investigative technician in 1945 advised that Watts had been proposed for membership in the National Public Advisory Committee of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.\* The Daily Worker, east coast communist newspaper, issue of March 22, 1943, reflected that Watts was a speaker at a dinner committee of Spanish Republicans of France which was sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. An informant who was in a position to furnish such information advised in 1947 that [redacted] was a member of the board of directors of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy\* and that he was a contributor to the Far Eastern Spotlight, publication of that organization. The Daily Worker of December 20, 1943, listed [redacted] as a signer of a statement of the National Council of the Axis, Science, and Professions\* calling for abolition of the Lusco Committee on Co-American Activities. (123-5553-32)

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John M. Allison, Fisher's supervisor in the State Department, advised that Fisher had a "sentimental approach" to the Chinese people and was somewhat sympathetic with the Chinese communists. Allison stated that Fisher's

\*See Appendix for citation.

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sentimental attitude rather than a hardheaded approach to the communist efforts in China had caused Fisher to become involved in many arguments which led some people to believe Fisher was a fellow traveler. Allison advised that Fisher was acquainted with Owen Lattimore in China. Lattimore was indicted in 1954 on charges of perjury resulting from his appearance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in February, 1952, at which time Lattimore denied that he had been a follower of the communist line and that he had ever been a promoter of communist interests. Several counts of the indictment were dismissed in 1955 and the remaining counts were dismissed in 1956 at the request of the Department of Justice. (123-5068-33)

Colonel [redacted], a representative of G-2 of the U. S. Army in China in 1943, while Fisher was G-1 chief there, advised that Fisher compared the communist struggle in China to the American Revolution of 1776. (123-5068-33)

Earl G. Mattice, a retired Army colonel, who was acquainted with Fisher in China in World War II, stated that he knew that Fisher was in contact with various people in China, including John Stewart Service and possibly Agnes Smedley. Information regarding Service set forth under a separate caption. Smedley was identified by Richard Sorge as assisting him in recruiting agents for soviet espionage activities in China.

Senator Joseph McCarthy received an anonymous letter describing Fisher as "a soft liberal who was easy meat for the communists" in China. (123-5059-33)

The files of the Security Division of the State Department contain a communication dated March 23, 1948, from Lewis Clark, consul of the American Embassy in Nanking, China, to Walter W. Butterworth, director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, which contained an excerpt from a letter received by Frederic Dwight Schultheis, a Central Intelligence Agency representative in China, from one Malcolm Rochalt, identified by Schultheis as a professional lecturer who was, at that time, calling for aid to the Nationalist forces in China. In this excerpt, Rochalt stated that Fisher believed MAO Tse-tung was a "harmless yokel, who had never read the Communist Manifesto." (123-5068-33)

Files of the Department of State reflected that Fisher used the name of John Carter Vincent of the Department of State as a reference when Fisher applied for a position in the State Department in 1948. Information regarding Vincent set forth under separate caption. (140-1516-9)

Files of the Security Office, U. S. Information Agency, contain the statement by Fisher dated February 29, 1951, in which he admits his acquaintance and association with various individuals including Owen Lattimore, [redacted]

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Evans Carlson, MAO Tse-tung, CHOU En-lai, [redacted] and  
Edgar Snow.

According to the report of the U. S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, published in 1952, Carlson was a writer and lecturer for the Institute of Pacific Relations\* and affiliated with Amerasia\* and the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy\*. The report also indicated that Louis Budenz, former Communist Party\* functionary, had identified Carlson as a Communist Party member. (140-1516-9)

MAO Tse-tung and CHOU En-lai are chairman and premier of the Chinese People's Republic respectively. The report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary described Elsie Fairfax Cholmondeley as a former writer and assistant to the secretary general of the IPR,\* who was affiliated with the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. (140-1516-9)

The Senate Committee report stated that Snow was a member of and a writer for the IPR, and was affiliated with the China Aid Council,\* and the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. (140-1516-9)

Fisher has listed membership in the IPR on a personnel questionnaire dated April 14, 1950. (123-5069-1)

#### Favorable Information

Former and current professional associates, former employers, references, and classmates of Fisher have stated that Fisher is a loyal American citizen. Fisher has been cleared in loyalty and security hearings in 1952 and 1955.  
(123-5069-35)

#### Other Information

Fisher was subject of the following Bureau investigations: Voice of America, 1950; Security of Government Employees, 1953. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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DORIS FLEESON

Doris Fleeson appears to be identical with the Fleeson indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Fleeson was born in Sterling, Kansas, and received an A. B. degree from the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, and a L. H. D. degree from Culverstockton College, Canton, Missouri. Fleeson was a political reporter and Washington correspondent for the New York Daily News from 1927 to 1942. During 1943 and 1944, she was a war correspondent for the Woman's Home Companion. She was recently a Washington columnist for the Union Feature Syndicate and has twice been awarded the New York Newspaperwoman's prize for distinguished reporting. (Who's Who in America, Vol. 29, 1956-57)

Unfavorable Information

Fleeson has in the past made unjustified, disparaging, and critical remarks concerning the Director and the Bureau. Fleeson is among those persons not to be interviewed without prior Bureau authority. (62-56834-2, 4, 5, 6)

Other Information

Doris Fleeson was formerly married to newspaper columnist, John O'Donnell, New York Daily News. It is to be noted that the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department advised the Bureau in August, 1942, that O'Donnell was to be refused credentials from the War Department as a war correspondent and would not be able to accompany the Armed Forces as a correspondent inasmuch as he was one of a group of newsmen who carried their bitterness against the Roosevelt Administration and Great Britain to the point of disloyalty. The War Department advised that O'Donnell had been guilty of violating press conference confidences (Who's Who in America, Vol. 29, 62-65764-39, 41, 56)

O'Donnell's file contains several columns which were critical of the Bureau. It is noted that these articles were written in the early and middle 1940's. O'Donnell has mentioned the Director and the Bureau in a favorable light in the past several years. (62-65764-38)

Fleeson has not been the subject of a Bureau investigation. However, information regarding Fleeson has been disseminated.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
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CULVER GLEYSTEEEN  
AND

[REDACTED]

These two individuals appear to be identical with the Culver [REDACTED] Gleysteen indicated in rough draft material furnished by Colonel [REDACTED] of G-2, associate of General Trudeau. (100-420463-11)

Background

Culver Gleysteen was born March 21, 1924, in the State of Pennsylvania. He received an A.B. degree from Yale University in 1944 and an M.A. degree from the same institution in 1947. Gleysteen served in the United States Army from 1943 to 1946. Since 1947, he has been with the State Department. He was the second secretary and vice-consul at Djakarta, Indonesia, in 1953.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (The Department of State Biographic Register 1956)

Unfavorable Information

Bureau files contain no identifiable derogatory information regarding Culver [REDACTED] Gleysteen.

Professor David N. Rowe of Yale University stated that when William Henry Gleysteen, Jr., brother of Culver [REDACTED] Gleysteen, was at Yale he exhibited a sympathetic attitude toward the Chinese communists. Professor Rowe stated that William Henry Gleysteen, Jr., always favored the "neutralist" point of view put forward by Asian nations and always attempted to create a tolerant attitude toward communism. (140-3218-16)

H. V. Williams, Jr., Tucson, Arizona, a former colonel in the Air Intelligence Division of the United States Air Force, stated that he had had several conversations with William Henry Gleysteen, Jr., and that he considered Gleysteen incapable of safeguarding the security of the United States from an intellectual or philosophical point of view, because of what seemed an extreme confusion about communism. Williams stated that Gleysteen was convinced that the communist movement in China had its own national roots and was a local agrarian reform movement rather than a Moscow-directed program. Gleysteen felt, according to

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Williams, that those who expressed belief that there was a communist or procommunist penetration of the Federal Government were hysterical in their views. Williams stated that Gloysteen was critical of anticommunists.

(143-3210-10)

It is to be noted that the Civil Service Commission advised in 1955 that William Henry Gloysteen, Jr., had been cleared. (143-3210-10)

Other Information

Theodore Carter Gloysteen, a half brother of William Henry Gloysteen, served as a Special Agent of the FBI from April 23, 1941, to October 4, 1943, when he voluntarily resigned, indicating his intention of joining the Armed Forces in the hope of being sent to the Orient as his father, mother, and two younger brothers, including William Henry Gloysteen, were being held captive by the Japanese in North China. (67-163000)

William Henry Gloysteen, Jr., subject of Bureau investigation under Security of Government Employees, 1953. Results disseminated.

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WILLIAM HERMANN GODEL  
aka  
HERMAN HERBERT ADOLPH BUHL

William Hermann Godel appears to be identical with the Godel indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Godel was born June 29, 1921, at Denver, Colorado. Godel's father, Hermann Buhl, was naturalized as a United States citizen in 1921. Buhl died in 1931 and Godel's mother was remarried to William Frederick Godel who became a United States citizen in 1931. Godel was legally adopted by his stepfather in 1933 and took the name William Hermann Godel. Godel attended the New Mexico Military Institute from 1938 to 1940 and Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., from 1940 to 1942. He served with the Marine Corps from 1942 to 1947 when he was retired with the rank of captain for physical disability incurred in combat. He was employed by Montgomery Ward and Company in Denver, Colorado, until 1949 when he entered the Department of Army as a military intelligence research analyst. His latest known title was deputy director, Special Operations Division, Department of Defense. (121-19635-1, 5, 25)

Unfavorable Information

Referral/Consult

Bureau files indicate that for some time CIA has been feuding with Godel relative to jurisdictional disputes between CIA and military intelligence abroad and that there is the possibility of distortion or misrepresentation of facts in Angleton's information concerning Godel. (121-19635-25)

Favorable Information

Bureau files indicate that representatives of this Bureau on occasions deal with Godel and that he has been cooperative in relations with the Bureau. The Civil Service Commission advised in 1949, 1952, and 1954 that Godel had been cleared for Government employment. (121-19635 NR 11/8/49; 22, 23, 25)

Other Information

Godel subject of Bureau investigations: Loyalty of Government Employees, 1949; Atomic Energy, 1953. Results disseminated.

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### EDMUND ASBURY GULLION

Edmund Asbury Gullion appears to be identical with the Gullion indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

#### Background

Gullion was born March 2, 1913, at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1935, Gullion was graduated from Princeton University with an A.B. degree. He has been employed by State Department since 1937 where his last known position was with the Policy Planning Staff of the State Department. Gullion was appointed to the staff of Harold E. Stassen, Special Assistant to the President for Disarmament on July 1, 1955. (116-39200-1, 77-67676-21, 24)

#### Unfavorable Information

No identifiable derogatory information was found in Bureau files regarding Gullion. However, Bureau files do contain information about Major General Allen W. Gullion, father of Edmund Asbury Gullion, who was a former Provost Marshal General of the United States Army and is now deceased. General Gullion was a bitter criticizer of the Roosevelt Administration in 1942 and urged War Department associates to do everything possible to limit and curtail the operations of the FBI. (100-94323)

#### Favorable Information

Professional associates and social acquaintances have stated that Gullion is a loyal American citizen. (116-36209)

#### Other Information

Gullion investigated by the Bureau in 1947 under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant; 1955, Special Inquiry-White House. Results disseminated.

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### MOSE LOFLEY HARVEY

Mose Lofley Harvey appears to be identical with the Harvey indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as in State Office of Intelligence Research. "Made estimate which influenced decision not to bomb Manchuria. Slanted interpretations of meaning of Soviet propaganda. Now Political Division of National War College." (100-420408-1)

#### Background

Harvey was born on November 23, 1910, in Sumter County, Georgia. He was graduated from Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1931, receiving Ph. B. and M. A. degrees. In 1938, Harvey received a Ph. D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley, California. Harvey traveled in Finland and the Soviet Union during 1939. He was employed intermittently from 1931 to 1941 as an instructor at Emory University. He was with the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., from 1942 to 1945 and with the Civilian Production Administration from 1945 to 1947. He was appointed to the State Department in 1947. In 1953, he was named chief, Division of Research for U. S. R. and Eastern Europe. In 1955, he was detailed to the faculty of the National War College as director of the Political Affairs Division. (116-422432-1; The Biographic Register, 1956)

#### Unfavorable Information

Lieutenant [ ] Signal Corps, U.S. Army, in a memorandum advised that Harvey had been his history instructor at Emory University between 1939 and 1940. [ ] stated that Harvey was procommunist and that the students at Emory University had felt that Harvey was favorably impressed by the Soviet system. (121-4225-9)

[ ] Virginia, advised in 1952 that Mose Harvey had formerly resided with him at Atlanta, Georgia, from 1937 to 1940. [ ] stated that when Harvey returned from a trip to Russia he was an atheist and extremely interested in everything Russian. Mrs. [ ] stated that it was possible that Harvey had been an atheist before his trip to Russia. (121-4225-30)

Major [ ] United States Marine Corps, advised the Department of State in 1953 that Harvey was a Russophile and the students at Emory felt that he was friendly to Russia and probably procommunist. (121-4225-40)

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[redacted] Internal Security of the Canal Zone Government, advised that certain of Harvey's intimates at Emory had been questionable as to their beliefs regarding communism. [redacted] stated that one close friend was Doctor Mercer Evans, deceased former professor of economics at Emory University, who was rumored to have been a communist. Walker stated that while he was at Emory University as a student he had lunch once with Harvey and Evans in Decatur, Georgia, and that a Norman or Nathan Silvermaster, a Federal employee, was also present. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster has been identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, as active in a Soviet espionage network, in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. (121-4225-53, 54)

Harvey has advised the Security Office of the State Department that he met Silvermaster around 1937 and that he had no close association with Silvermaster. (116-422422-10)

[redacted] a Washington, D. C., attorney who was Harvey's superior at the War Production Board, stated that Harvey showed occasional effects of consuming too much alcohol which affected his work. (121-4225-32)

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that in the Spring of 1943, Professor Ernest J. Simmons indicated that Mose Harvey who was with the Office of International Cultural Affairs (OIC) of the State Department was a friend of his. The informant stated that Simmons had on numerous occasions referred to Harvey as his "main contact in OIC." The informant has stated that Simmons was at one time chairman of the board of Directors of the American Russian Institute. \* (121-4225-35)

[redacted] Mexico City, Mexico, directed a letter to President-elect Eisenhower dated January 2, 1953, in which she complained about certain persons in the Office of Intelligence Research in the State Department. Mrs. [redacted] stated that in view of Harvey's Russian background he does not properly project the American views in various studies. Mrs. [redacted] has advised Bureau Agents that she did not specifically recall Harvey, but that she did remember that his office was on the same floor as hers. (77-28357-12) (121-4225-54)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Mrs. [redacted] a neighbor of Harvey, advised that the [redacted] family has had difficulty with the Harveys over a fence between their properties. According to records of the Montgomery County, Maryland, Police Department, Harvey attempted to burn down the fence in 1953. (116-422422-16)

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The Montgomery County, Maryland, Police Department records reflect a report of "attempted suicide" in 1953 with the victim listed as Mose Lefloy Harvey. According to police reports, Mrs. Harvey summoned police because she was having trouble with her husband. Police officers on arrival found Harvey in the rear seat of his car with the motor running and the garage door shut. Police records reflect that Harvey told the officers the following day that he was all right and that this had happened before. (116-422422-16)

#### Favorable Information

Numerous former and present professional associates, former neighbors, and acquaintances have stated that they consider Harvey to be a loyal, trustworthy American citizen. Harvey has been cleared twice under security regulations. (121-4225-4, 16, 32, 38, 55, NR 5/8/50)

#### Other Information

Harvey investigated by the Bureau under Voice of America, 1948; Loyalty of Government Employees, 1953; Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1953. Results disseminated.

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RICHARD MCGARRAH HELMS

Richard McGarragh Helms appears to be identical with the Helm indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Referral/Consult

Unfavorable Information

[ ] who was assigned to OCS in Berlin at the same time as Helms in 1945, has stated that some of his [ ] reports were filed in the "not used files" and classified "biased and unrollable." [ ] said that several individuals, one of whom was named Helms, were responsible for classifying these reports and he considered these individuals procommunist, because of the way his reports had been handled. He added that he was certain none of the individuals were members of the Communist Party\* since they were too intelligent. (100-353335).

[ ] of the staff of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy advised in 1954 that the Jenner Committee of the U. S. Senate had developed information regarding individuals on CIA's payroll. [ ] stated that an informant advised that Richard Helms of CIA was in a unique position and could become a key witness if it became apparent to Helms that he should protect himself. [ ] stated that Helms had advised a potential witness on the CIA that he (Helms) might become involved in matters investigated by the Jenner Committee, but that there were others in CIA far more deeply involved than himself. (62-03750-2203)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Referral/Consult

Favorable Information

Professional associates, social acquaintances, college classmates, neighbors, and references have stated that Helms is a loyal American citizen.

(116-371380; 118-2978)

Other Information

Helms investigated by Bureau under Internal Security-R, 1947; Central Intelligence Group-Applciant, 1947; Atomic Energy Act-Applciant, 1953. Results disseminated.

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LOUIS HENKIN, aka LEISER GUENKINE, LAYZER HENKIN

Louis Henkin appears to be identical with the Henkin indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as in State-Policy Planning. "Halt(s) all output unfavorable to Communist \_ at United Nations." (100-420468-1)

Background

Louis Henkin was born in Smolyan, Russia, in November 11, 1917, Henkin arrived in the United States in 1923 and claims derivative citizenship from his father, Joseph E. Henkin, who was naturalized in 1930 in New York, N. Y. Henkin was graduated from Yeshiva College, New York, N. Y., with an A.B. degree in 1937 and from Harvard Law School in 1940 with a LL.B. degree. He served as law secretary to Judge Learned Hand, New York, N. Y., in 1940 and 1941. He served in the United States Army from 1941 to 1945. He was law secretary to Justice Felix Frankfurter, United States Supreme Court, from 1946 to 1947. He served as a consultant to the United Nations at Lake Success, New York, from 1947 to 1948 and since 1948 has been with the State Department serving as an expert on international organization affairs. (140-1574-1, 4; The Biographic Register, 1956)

Unfavorable Information

Four individuals in the State Department who have worked with Henkin in the past have furnished substantially the same information regarding Henkin while he was an official with the United Nations Affairs Division, Visa Office. These individuals are [redacted] and Mrs. [redacted]. They stated that it was Henkin's responsibility to expedite visas for persons working for the United Nations who were charged as security risks. They advised that Henkin did not seem to realize that any alien who came to the United States could be a security risk. They stated that Henkin wanted to allow all alien communists to come into the United States as long as they were coming as representatives of the United Nations. Mrs. [redacted] stated that Henkin had once said it was not the business of the Passport Division of the State Department whether United Nations members were communists or not and that the Passport Division had no right to refuse them passports. Henkin was also reported as saying that proof that an individual was an espionage agent was not a basis for holding up a passport. (140-1574-4).

[redacted]<sup>a)</sup> special assistant, Office of Director of the Office of Operating Facilities for Department of State, who was acquainted with Henkin,

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stated that Henkin's disagreements with the Passport Division were the result of a conflict of national and religious backgrounds. Henkin stated that because of these disputes Henkin had been transferred to United States Branch of the Bureau of United Nations Affairs. (140-1574-4).

[redacted] Washington, D. C., attorney, stated that he had been acquainted with Henkin socially and professionally from about 1945 to 1948. A statement regarding [redacted] appeared in the hearing before the Senate Section of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Eightieth Congress, First Session in January--March, 1947. Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Chairman, said that the issue on Mr. [redacted] arose from testimony before the committee that "he either--well, I shouldn't say collaborated--that may not be the word--but that he at least gave aid and comfort and encouragement to certain people with subversive ideas and Communist sympathies in the Tennessee Valley Authority." (140-1574-21).

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#### Favorable Information

Associates, professors, and acquaintances have stated that they consider Henkin to be a loyal American citizen. Civil Service Commission advised in April, 1954, that Henkin had been "retained." (140-1574-4, 20, 22, 23).

Henkin was subject of a Bureau Security of Government Employees investigation in 1953. Results disseminated.

**CHRISTIAN ARCHIBALD HERTER, JR.**

Christian Archibald Herter, Jr., appears to be identical with the Herter indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

**Background**

Herter was born on January 29, 1913, in Brooklyn, New York. He received a B.S. degree cum laude from Harvard University in 1941 and a LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1948. Herter served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946 as an officer. From 1948 to 1953 he was with the law firm of Bingham, Dana and Gould in Boston, Massachusetts. He was a representative, Massachusetts General Court, 1951 to 1953. He was administrative assistant to Vice President Richard M. Nixon from 1953 to 1954. He was appointed to the Foreign Operations Administration in August, 1954, and became general counsel of that agency in December, 1954. (77-59532-27, 29; Who's Who in America 1956-57)

Herter's father, Christian A. Herter, former Governor of Massachusetts, was confirmed in February, 1937, by the United States Senate to the position of Under Secretary of State.

**Other Information**

No derogatory information is reflected in Bureau files regarding Christian A. Herter, Jr. However, a membership list of American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations\* dated January 20, 1938, contains the name of Christian A. Herter, 61 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. (77-16135-11; 100-84700-1004 p. 13)

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the name of the Honorable Christian A. Herter appeared on a list of names of persons apparently invited to a private dinner in 1943 being sponsored by the American Council of the IPR\*, but declined to accept the invitation. (77-59532-27 p. 8)

**Favorable Information**

Former and present associates and acquaintances of Herter have stated that he is a loyal American citizen.

Herter was subject of following investigations by the Bureau: Special Inquiry- Vice President Nixon, 1953 and Atomic Energy Act Applicant, 1953. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

ALGER HISS

Alger Hiss appears to be identical with the Hiss indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Hiss was born on November 11, 1904, in Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in 1926 with an A. B. degree. He received an LL. B. degree from Harvard University in 1929. He was engaged in private law practice from 1929 to 1933. He served with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from 1933 to 1935, first as assistant to the general counsel and later as assistant general counsel. During 1934 and 1935, he was also a legal assistant attached to the legal staff of the United States Senate Munitions Committee. Hiss served with the Department of Justice from 1935 to 1938. In 1938, he entered the State Department as an assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. In 1939, he was assistant to the advisor on far eastern political relations. In 1944, he was named special assistant to the director, Office of Far Eastern Affairs. Later in 1944, he was special assistant to the director of the Office of Special Political Affairs and also deputy director of that office. In 1945, he was appointed director of the above office which developed American policy with respect to affairs of the United Nations. Hiss assisted in the founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco, California, in 1945. He was the principal advisor to the United States delegation to the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations in London, England, in 1946. Hiss left the Government in January, 1947, to accept the position of president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (101-2668-5, 9, 51, 52; Current Biography, 1947, pp. 308-309)

Unfavorable Information

Whittaker Chambers, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, has stated that in the first part of 1937 Hiss began to furnish him State Department documents on a regular basis. Chambers advised that Hiss continued to furnish him such documents until April, 1938, when he (Chambers) severed relations with the Communist Party.\*

In December, 1948, Hiss testified under oath before a special Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York that he had never turned over any State Department documents to Chambers. (77-1333-3221- p. 1-7)

Hiss was indicted and later convicted in January, 1950, on charges of perjury. He was sentenced to five years in prison. On November 27, 1954, he was released from Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Federal Penitentiary. (77-1333-3221; 101-2668-55, 62)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Priscilla Fensler Henson Hiss, wife of Alger Hiss, denied under oath at her husband's trial Chambers' allegation that she assisted Hiss in copying State Department documents in 1937--1938 for Chambers' espionage apparatus.

Other Information

Alger Hiss is presently living in New York, N. Y., engaged in writing and making occasional speeches. He is the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation.

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PAUL GRAY HOFFMAN

and Gray Hoffman appears to be identical with the Hoffmann indicated in the material furnished by General Trueman.

Background

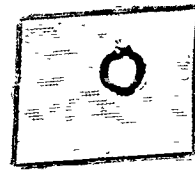
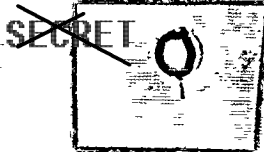
Hoffman was born on April 26, 1891, at Chicago, Illinois. Hoffman attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, from 1908 to 1909. The records of the University of Chicago do not indicate whether Hoffman received any degree. In 1911, Hoffman entered the automobile business as a Studebaker agency salesman in Los Angeles, California. In 1925, he became vice-president in charge of sales of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Indiana. In 1933, he was appointed one of the trustees of the Studebaker Corporation which had gone into bankruptcy. In 1935, he became the president of the Studebaker Corporation. In 1942, Hoffman was granted leave of absence from the Studebaker Corporation to accept an appointment with the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) as administrator. He resigned from ECA in September, 1944. On October 1, 1946, he became a consultant to ECA and he served in that position without compensation until June 30, 1952. From November, 1950, to February, 1952, Hoffman was president and director of the Ford Foundation. Upon retiring in 1952, Hoffman became chairman of the board of directors of The Fund for the Republic which had received \$15 million from the Ford Foundation. In March, 1953, he was named chairman of the board of directors of the Studebaker Corporation. In July, 1955, he was appointed United States Delegate to the United Nations. (77-58960-83, 121)

Unfavorable Information

Hoffman was a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Council I.R.\* from 1943, to 1948, and he contributed \$1,000 annually to the I.R. and was reported to have been fairly active in getting others to contribute to the I.R.

(Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, page 10)

\*See Appendix for citation.



In February, 1949, Hoffman then administrator of the ECA, urged Congress to eliminate provisions of the Government loyalty program which required certification that no ECA members had formerly been members of any organizations cited by the Attorney General. Hoffman called such certification "silly" and "unsound," as it barred employment of "very good people." The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, declined to relax the loyalty requirements in the operation of the European Recovery Program. (Fund for Republic, page 11)

Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, in a broadcast on May 3, 1956, criticized Hoffman and Robert M. Hutchins, president of The Fund for the Republic. Lewis described Hutchins as a supporter of "one-worldism" and stated that Hoffman, as Mr. Hutchins' sponsor, underwrites Hutchins' ideas. Lewis expressed concern that the White House was pushing Hoffman for a place on the United States delegation to the United Nations, and stated, "This is the Fund for the Republic... bidding for a place on the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly." (77-58960-121)

Peter W. Hoguet, formerly chief of the United Kingdom Branch of ECA, advised Bureau Agents that by channeling its funds through governments rather than through private individuals or industries, the ECA increased collectivization of recipient governments and that Hoffman was a leading proponent of this type of aid. Hoguet stated that Hoffman refused to have one Theodore Geiger, a former ECA official, ousted from ECA after Geiger had been named as a former Communist Party\* member. Hoguet stated that Hoffman was a leader of those who minimize the communist danger and would be likely to listen only to the "left-wing element." (77-58960-121)

Lloyd Wright, chairman, Commission on Government Security, stated that he had known Hoffman for many years, and that Hoffman is known for his irresponsible conduct in his position as economic advisor, and also for the poor job he did in representing this country in his travels abroad. Wright stated that he personally questioned the intellectual integrity of Hoffman and felt that Hoffman represented neither the best in America, nor the best in American business. (77-58960-121)

#### Favorable Information

Past and present associates, acquaintances, and references have stated that they consider Hoffman to be loyal, of good character and reputation, and a person highly qualified for a position of trust with the United States Government. (77-58960-121)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Other Information

Hoffman was investigated by the Bureau under Special Inquiry-State Department, 1953, with additional investigation in 1953. Results disseminated.

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## FISHER HOWE

Fisher Howe appears to be identical with the Howe indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

### Background

Howe was born on May 17, 1914, in Winnetka, Illinois, and was graduated from Harvard University with an A. B. degree in 1935. From 1935 to 1940 he was a salesman with the Spool Cotton Company in the United States and England. From 1940 to 1941 he taught at the Webb School, Claremont, California. From 1941 through 1945 he served with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in Washington, D. C., serving from 1943 to 1944 in the United States Navy assigned to OSS. Since 1945 he has been with the State Department where he was a member of the Board of Examiners for Foreign Services in 1954. In 1956, he was named director, Executive Secretariat. (116-163663-1; The Biographic Register, 1959)

### Unfavorable Information

Technical coverage reflected that in 1946 Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Howe were friendly with and in contact with Duncan Lee and [redacted] (116-163663-2; CS-55432-1673 p. 100; CS-55432-1-210, 934)

Duncan Lee has been identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, as active in Soviet espionage activity in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's. (116-163663-2)

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A highly confidential investigative technique advised that [redacted] in 1946 and early 1947 had contact with [redacted] and Harold Glasco, both identified by Miss Bentley as involved in Soviet espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York City during the early 1940's and as members of the Communist Party. \* (116-163663-2)

According to some of Howe's colleagues at the State Department, Howe's relations with Lanning and Lee were almost entirely professional and the number of social contacts was limited. (116-163663-2)

### Favorable Information

Professional associates, acquaintances, and neighbors have advised that they consider Howe to be a loyal American citizen. It should be noted that Howe was cleared in 1954. (140-1092-33)

### Other Information

Howe was investigated by the Bureau under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1950; Security of Government Employees, 1953. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

DONALD McDONALD IRWIN

Donald McDonald Irwin may be identical with the Donald Irwin indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Irwin was born on December 12, 1916, at Louisville, Kentucky. He was graduated from Princeton University with an A.B. degree in 1939. From 1939 to 1941 he was a copy boy with the New York Herald Tribune newspaper. He was a reporter with the Courier--Journal, of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1941. He returned to the New York Herald Tribune in 1942 where he has remained since, serving in 1955 in the Washington Bureau of that newspaper. Investigation was conducted for the White House in 1955 regarding possible appointment of Irwin as a consultant to Nelson A. Rockefeller. (77-66337-7, 9, 13, 41, 45)

Unfavorable Information

The records of the Board of Elections, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, reflected that during the year 1944 Irwin's name was listed as being enrolled in the American Labor Party.\* (77-66337-53)

A highly confidential investigative technique advised that in 1945 Cedric Henning Belfrage had stated he could be reached through Mrs. [redacted] New York, N. Y. Mrs. [redacted] Donald Irwin. (77-66337-41)

The New York Times, December 11, 1954, contained an article which stated that Cedric H. Belfrage, New York writer, had been ordered deported "on ground of Communist Party\* membership." Belfrage was identified in the article as the editor of The National Guardian, self-styled "progressive newsweekly." b6 b7C  
(77-66337-53)

The New York Times May 29, 1952, reported the death of Eugene Jolas, American born author and poet, husband of Mrs. [redacted], who had been brought up in Eastern France. The April, 1922, edition of The Liberator published a poem entitled "The Peasant" by Eugene Jolas. The Liberator is one of the predecessors of Political Affairs, theoretical publication of the Communist Party, USA.\* (77-66337-41 63)

\*See Appendix for citation.

[redacted] is a French citizen by marriage. The French Surete Nationale has advised that [redacted] has been active in the Union of Progressive Christians, a French Communist Party front which appeals chiefly to Catholics with communist sympathies. [redacted] husband has for several years belonged to the Progressive Student's Union, identified by the French Surete Nationale as a Communist Party front. (77-66337-51)

(U)

[redacted] is a French citizen by marriage. Her husband, [redacted] has been reported by a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information in the past, as a Communist Party member in the Boston, Massachusetts, area in the late 1940's. [redacted] has been reported by the French Surete Nationale as a contributor to several literary and political publications, both French and foreign, which have been described by that agency as having progressive tendencies. (77-66337-5)

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#### Favorable Information

[redacted] architect in New York, N. Y., has advised that he has been acquainted with Irwin for approximately thirty years. [redacted] said that Irwin's mother had a sister, [redacted] whose husband was a poet. [redacted] said that the [redacted] had lived in Paris most of their married life, except for several years during World War II when they lived in New York, N. Y. [redacted] stated that while Mrs. [redacted] resided in New York, Irwin's family "shied away from her as much as possible." [redacted] stated that Irwin's mother disagreed over the writings in books by the [redacted] and that they were "never on a too friendly basis." (77-66337-, 41, 53)

#### Other Information

Irwin was investigated by the Bureau under Special Inquiry-White House, 1955. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

## HAROLD ROBERT ISAACS

Harold Robert Isaacs appears to be identical with Isaacs indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Headed so-called Intelligence Research which influences policy favorably towards Communist China and USSR." (100-429468-1)

### Background

Isaacs was born September 3, 1910, in New York, N. Y. Isaacs attended Columbia University and received an A.B. degree, date not given. He was employed from 1929 to 1940 as a newsman, spending part of that time in China. Isaacs has stated that he worked with the Columbia Broadcasting System as a research writer from 1940 to 1943 and was an editor writing radio scripts with Lockheed Aviation Company in 1943. From 1944 to approximately 1950 he was with Newsweek magazine. In 1950, Isaacs advised that he had received a Guggenheim fellowship to write a book. In 1955, Isaacs was a staff research associate at the Center of International Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (100-286243-52)

### Unfavorable Information

The records of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Shanghai, China, reflect that Isaacs arrived in Shanghai in December, 1930, and became associated with the English-language newspapers, Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury and China Press. Isaacs also held a part-time job with Tass, Soviet news agency, which consisted of transcribing news dispatches for release by Tass to Shanghai newspapers. Isaacs spent a major part of his time in China as the editor of China Forum, a publication allegedly supported by the Chinese Communist Party. In 1931, Isaacs, according to the records of Shanghai Municipal Police, became friendly with [redacted] Agnes Smedley, [redacted] and other persons reportedly sympathetic to the Chinese communist movement. In 1931, Isaacs held an official position in the [redacted] Defense Committee formed to aid [redacted] in their defense against charges of espionage made by the Chinese Government. (100-286243-2, 5, 9; 105-11929-33; 100-371790-4)

In 1932, Isaacs was married to [redacted] and they were engaged in preparations for an "anti-War Congress" to be held in the Far East. Isaacs was associated with the Society of Friends of the USSR and was suspected of being an agent for the Third International, according to Shanghai Municipal Police records. (100-286243-2, 5, 9; 105-11929-33; 100-371790-4)

The New International, a Fourth International (Trotskyite) publication October, 1934, included an article by Isaacs directed to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Isaacs stated that for two years he had collaborated with the Chinese Communist Party. He also stated that the China Forum which he had founded and edited in China had reported events in China in a communist way. Isaacs indicated that he was breaking with the "Chinese Stalinists." (100-280243-13)

(U) According to highly secret British sources, Isaacs and his wife left China for the United States in 1935, stopping enroute in Norway to visit Leon Trotsky who was residing in Norway at that time. (100-280243-5)

In 1937, Isaacs was a member of the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky. According to The New York Times, September, 1, 1937, Louis Budenz, former Communist Party\* functionary, identified Isaacs as a "Trotskyite" in 1937. Felix Morrow, former official of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP)\* in New York, N. Y., identified Isaacs as a former member of the SWP. (100-280243-5, 9, 11)

In testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in June, 1953, [redacted] testified that he had met Isaacs in Chungking, China, during World War II. Service advised that he subsequently saw Isaacs in Yenan, China, during this period and later in New York, N. Y., during 1945. (100-280243-5; 100-207300-1274; 100-207300-1-6)

Information regarding [redacted] is set forth under separate caption in this memorandum.

(a) [redacted] who has been employed as a newsman, advised that Isaacs was in China in 1945 as a correspondent for Newsweek magazine. He said that Isaacs was expelled from China because of his bitter attacks on the Chinese Nationalist Government. [redacted] stated that Isaacs then traveled to French Indochina and filed dispatches for Newsweek containing strong criticism of the French Colonial Government in that country. [redacted] also said that Isaacs was an ardent supporter of a group led by one HO Chi-minh, a former Communist International (Comintern) agent. (100-280243-38)

\*See Appendix for citation.

The Tragedy of the Chinese Revolution, a book by Isaacs, first published in 1938 in Great Britain, was issued in a revised edition by the Stanford University Press in 1951. The thesis of this book is that revolution in China in 1925--1927 could have resulted in a democratic socialist state, but was perverted to serve the needs of Russian diplomacy. The 1938 edition of this book included an introduction by Leon Trotsky. Isaacs in the foreword of the revised edition stated that his opinions had changed in the years since original publication of the book. He said that he no longer accepted Trotsky's conclusions and that the viewpoint of his book may be described as "democratic socialist." (100-285243-43)

No Peace for Asia by Isaacs was published by the Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y., in 1947. The thesis of this book is that United States and Russia are planning to go to war for world domination, and that as between the American and communist political systems, "neither one is pregnant with any decent promises for humanity." (100-280243-39, 43)

The August 7, 1950, issue of New Republic contained an article by Isaacs entitled "Korea and American World Policy." In this article Isaacs advocated withdrawal of United States support from French colonial forces in Indochina and recognition of Red China in hope of driving a wedge between Russia and the Chinese communists.

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer<sup>(a)</sup>, U. S. Army (retired), advised the Bureau in 1955 that he believes that Isaacs is a communist based on conversations he had with Isaacs during World War II. General Wedemeyer stated that he was disturbed that Isaacs was in such an important position with the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Wedemeyer said that when he was commander in the Chinese Theatre of War in World War II he had to take stringent measures against Isaacs' entrance into the theatre as an accredited newspaperman. (100-285243-52)

Isaacs was interviewed by Bureau Agents in 1950 and 1952. He stated that he had resided in China for approximately five years in the early 1930's and had edited a weekly newspaper, China Forum. He stated that the Chinese people were being exploited at that time and that the only hope for better conditions was in the fulfillment of the Chinese communist program. He admitted being in open sympathy with communists, espousing communist doctrines in his newspaper, and developing numerous contacts among Chinese communists who operated underground and distributed his newspapers. Isaacs denied that he had joined the Communist Party of China and stated that he denounced the Chinese communists later when he discovered that they were deceitful.

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Isaacs admitted association with [redacted] Agnes Smedley, [redacted] Isaacs identified a photograph of [redacted] former Soviet espionage agent, as identical with a Mr. [redacted] Isaacs said he had met Mr. [redacted] at social affairs at the residence of Agnes Smedley in China. (100-286243-9)

Isaacs admitted being a member of the Socialist Workers Party\* (SWP) and contributing articles to the SWP press. He stated that he had left the SWP in 1940.

Isaacs advised in 1952 that he had received an advance copy of the book, The Shanghai Conspiracy, by Major General C. A. Willoughby. Isaacs stated that a chart in this book purported to diagram the travels of Comintern agents, and to indicate Communist Party\* members and communist sympathizers. Isaacs stated that the material was extremely unfair and possibly libelous. Isaacs stated that since the material in the text of this book had created no stir and since his wife's name would not be included in further editions, he was inclined to drop consideration of a libel suit. (100-286243-30, 34) b6  
b7c

(U) The records of the Shanghai Municipal Police alleged that [redacted] wife of Harold Isaacs, was known to be a communist, that her whole family was communist, and that she had been an active member of the Communist Party in Germany. (100-371790-2)

#### Other Information

Isaacs was subject of a Bureau investigation Internal Security-R, closed in 1953. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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WAYNE GRIDLEY JACKSON

Wayne Gridley Jackson appears to be identical with the Jackson indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Jackson was born on March 20, 1905, in Lucerne, Switzerland, of American parents. Jackson was graduated from Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, in 1926 with a B.S. degree and received an L.L.B. degree from Yale University in 1929. He was a lawyer with a New York law concern from 1929 to 1941 when he entered the State Department in Washington, D. C. From October 1941, to September, 1943, he was an attorney with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. He returned to the State Department in late 1943 and then served with the Foreign Economic Administration in Washington, D. C., until 1944 when he returned to the State Department. In 1951, Jackson was employed by CIA as a special assistant to the Director of that agency. In March, 1956, he was detailed from CIA to the White House Office for a special project. (116-415645-1, 77-15155-28)

Unfavorable Information

No identifiable derogatory information was found in Bureau files regarding Jackson. However, the following information was found regarding the former wife of Jackson, [redacted] to whom he was married from 1937 to 1939.

Peter Nadsen, now deceased, advised in 1942, that the records of the Open Road Corporation, \* New York, New York, contained an undated list of names entitled "General Survey Tour of the Soviet Union. The name of Mrs. Wayne G. Jackson, nee [redacted] NYC, appeared on the above list. Nadsen advised that records of the Open Road Corporation also contained another list of names entitled "Russian Travelers--1935" on which appears the name [redacted] (116-415645-17)

Favorable Information

Associates, acquaintances, and neighbors of Jackson have stated that he is a loyal American citizen. (77-15155-35)

Other Information

Jackson was subject of Bureau investigations: Special Inquiry - Office of Emergency Management, 1942; Atomic Energy Act, 1955; Special Inquiry, - White House, 1956. Results disseminated.

PHILIP CARYL JESSUP

Philip Caryl Jessup appears to be identical with the Jessup indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Jessup was born January 5, 1897, in New York, N. Y. He was graduated from Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, with an A.B. degree in 1919. He received an M.A. degree from Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1924. Jessup received an M.L. degree from Columbia University, New York, in 1924 and a Ph.D. degree from that institution in 1927. Jessup practiced law in New York from 1927 to 1943 and was also a lecturer in international law at Columbia University from 1926 to 1927 and a professor since 1927. Jessup served as an advisor to the American Ambassador to Cuba in 1930 and was chairman of the Office of Foreign Relief in the State Department in 1943. From 1945 to 1947, he was consultant with the Division of International Organizational Affairs of the State Department and in 1948 was a deputy United States representative on the United Nations Security Council. Jessup was appointed in 1949 as United States ambassador at large. He resigned in 1953 to return to Columbia University. Jessup has been a member of numerous organizations associated with international and domestic law and political and social science. He is also the author of numerous books dealing with international law. (121-9893-1, 60, 111)

Unfavorable Information

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy alleged in 1950 before the U. S. Senate that Jessup was not the type of person to be shaping the United States foreign policy since "he has an causal affinity for communist causes." McCarthy also stated that Jessup had been connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations\* (IPR) for many years and was chairman of the Research Advisory Committee which controlled the Far East Survey, a publication which pioneered that smear campaign against CHIANG Kai-shek and the idea that the communists in China were merely agrarian reformers and really not communists at all. McCarthy also charged that Jessup was associated with known communists in the IPR and was a sponsor of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, \* was affiliated with the Coordinating Committee to Lift the (Spanish) Embargo, \* was affiliated with the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, \* was one of a group of Columbia University professors who in 1946 proposed that the United States halt production of atomic bombs, and was a character witness for Alger Hiss. (121-9893; 121-23276-255)

Louis Bodenz, former Communist Party\* functionary, has stated that

\*See Appendix for citation.

[redacted] identified by Dadenz as a Communist Party member, referred to Jessup as [redacted] the IPR who was the person to "sell the public" on the idea that the Chinese communist movement was merely a movement of agrarian reformers. (121-0393-64).

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Jessup submitted a deposition concerning his knowledge of Hiss in Hiss's first trial and appeared in person as a character witness for Hiss in the second trial in December, 1949. (121-0893-111).

(U) A highly confidential investigative technique advised that in June, 1945, Professor S. B. Krylov of the Russian delegation to the United Nations San Francisco conference advised that he considered Jessup of the American delegation "as very useful to us." (121-0393-111).

A highly confidential investigative technique advised that in 1945 the name Philip Jessup of the State Department appeared in the address book of Jacob Aronoff who was an associate of Arthur Adams, a suspected Soviet intelligence agent. (121-0393-111).

Jessup testified before the subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 26, 1950, at which time he declared under oath that he was not and never had been a communist. He denied having communist sympathies and ever knowingly supporting or promoting any movement or organization which he knew had as its objectives the furthering of communist objectives. Jessup stated he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the IPR\* in 1933 and resigned from the IPR in 1943. Jessup admitted that his name was used as a sponsor of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights\* in May, 1939, but did not recall attending any of that organization's meetings. He stated that he was a sponsor of dinner given by the American Russian Institute\* in 1943 to present a posthumous award to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Jessup pointed out that he had never been a sponsor of the Institute itself. Jessup admitted signing a letter in 1943 which appeared in The New York Times, February 16, 1943, and stated that the signers, prominent professors who were leading physicists working on atomic energy, felt it necessary to make a suggestion with respect to control of the atomic bomb through the United Nations. Jessup stated that in view of the changed attitude of the Soviet Union and its failure to cooperate with free peoples the suggestion is no longer applicable and that his views have changed completely. (121-0393-111).

\*See Appendix for citation.

Jessup submitted as evidence an article from the March 3, 1950, issue of Izvestia, Soviet Government newspaper, which attacked his integrity and actions during the course of a recent trip to Asia. The subcommittee commented that the facts before it failed completely to establish that Jessup had an "unusual affinity for communist causes." (121-9393-111)

#### Favorable Information

Numerous associates, acquaintances of Jessup, many of them prominent persons, have stated that they consider Jessup to be a loyal American citizen. Jessup was cleared in 1949 and 1951, by the Loyalty Review Board. He resigned in 1953 from his position as ambassador at large.

#### Other Information

Jessup was investigated by the Bureau under Loyalty of Government Employees, beginning in 1949. Results disseminated.

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GEORGE FROST KENNAN

Referral/Consult

Background

Kennan was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on February 16, 1904. He was graduated from Princeton University with an A. B. degree in 1925. Kennan entered the United States Consular Service in 1925, and later served in numerous American consulates and embassies throughout the world. In 1952 Kennan was named United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union. In October, 1952, Kennan was declared persona non grata by the Soviet Government and his recall was requested. Kennan retired from the State Department in July, 1953, and is currently associated with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey. (Who's Who in America 1956-57; 62-81548-20, NR 11-2-53)

Unfavorable Information

The Daily Worker, 5-2-56, east coast daily communist newspaper, page 2, stated that in a speech reportedly delivered on April 30, 1956, Kennan called for leadership which would "dispell the fears and misunderstandings that cause so many Americans to applaud the shocking miscarriage of justice and fairness in the Congressional investigations and loyalty hearings. We need a leadership that is much less afraid of men like Jenner and McCarthy. What was happening in Washington in the heyday of McCarthy still burns in my memory."

James Reston, New York Times correspondent, in an article appearing in the May 7, 1956, issue of that paper, stated that according to George Kennan, former Ambassador to Russia, much of the difficulty of the United States came from fixed attitudes towards other countries, attitudes which were wrong and antithetical to long-term United States interests. Kennan believes, according to Reston, that the United States while recognizing its differences with the Russians should look upon recent changes in Soviet policy with the hope that future relationships can be established. Kennan reportedly feels that the United States should accept the satellite situation. Kennan reportedly feels that United States-China relations are less promising

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because of the way China has insulted us, but that the United States should not try to obstruct Red China's admission into the United Nations if a majority of that group wants to admit Red China.

The Director made the following notation regarding the above article:  
"I am amazed at the way Kennan has fallen for the Soviet line. H."  
(62-31543-25)

#### Other Information

In an article in the April, 1951, issue of the Foreign Affairs and in a speech before the Pennsylvania State Bar Association in January, 1953, Kennan stated that United States policy should be one of firmness and "containment" of Russian expansion. Kennan stated that he was opposed to the aggressive policy of John Foster Dulles.

(62-31543-10, 22; 62-31543-A Washington News Service 1-18-53)

Kennan has generally maintained cordial relations with the Bureau and furnished helpful and pertinent material while he was with the State Department. (62-31543-10)

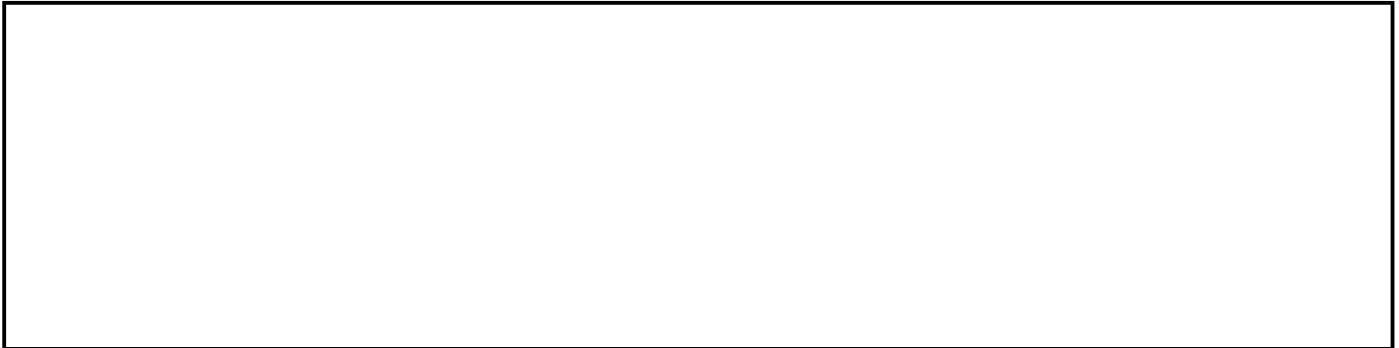
No investigation made of Kennan.

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SHERMAN KENT

Sherman Kent appears to be identical with the Kent listed in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Slants National Intelligence Estimates (NIE) which distortions find their way into NSC's." (100-420403-1)

Background



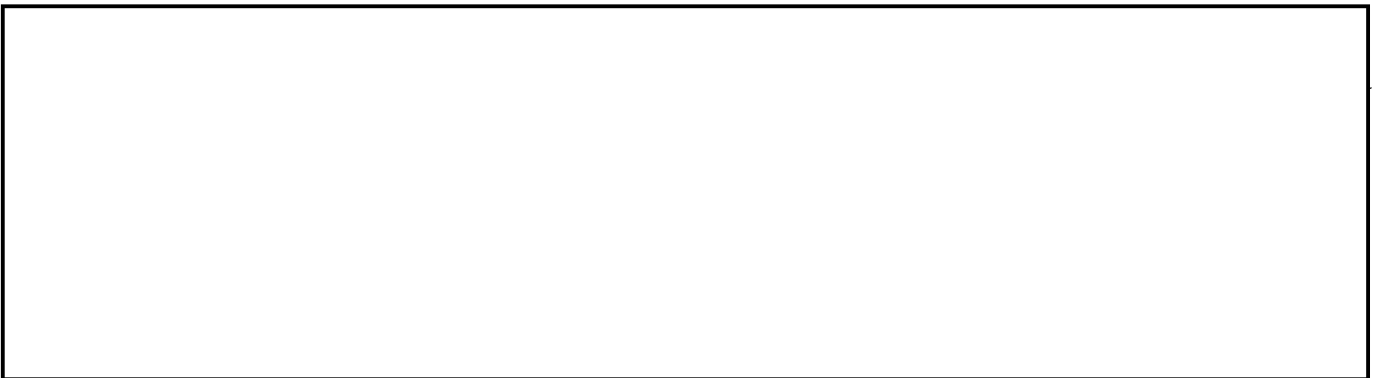
Unfavorable Information

A highly confidential investigative technique advised that Sherman Kent was associated with Maurice Halperin in the earliest part of 1946. Informant stated that Kent and Halperin had discussed State Department policies but could not furnish information as to the degree of relationship between the two.

(118-3710-11)

Referral/Consult

Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948 that Maurice Halperin, who was employed by OSS and the State Department, had cooperated in obtaining information from files of the Government for the use of Russian agents. Bentley advised that Halperin was a communist from whom she collected Party dues. (118-3710-11)



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A highly confidential investigative technician advised in June 1942, that [redacted] was a subscriber to the Daily People's World, west coast communist newspaper. (118-8710-7) (C)

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[redacted] of San Francisco, a reference of Kent, stated that [redacted] Sherman Kent, was not closely associated with Kent since he has spent most of his time following the 1920's away from the San Francisco area. (118-8710-7)

Favorable Information

Professional associates, acquaintances, and neighbors have stated that Kent is a loyal American citizen. (118-8710-4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11)

Other Information

Referral/Consult

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CLYDE KAY MABEN KLUCKHOHN

Clyde Kay Maben Kluckhohn appears to be identical with the Kluckholm indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Headed so-called Intelligence Research which influences policy favorably towards Communist China and USSR." (100-420468-1)

Background

Kluckhohn was born January 11, 1905, at LeMars, Iowa. He attended Princeton University in 1921 and 1922 and the University of Wisconsin from 1924 to 1928 when he received an A. B. degree. Kluckhohn received an M. A. degree from Oxford University, England, in 1932 as a Rhodes Scholar. From 1932 to 1934 he was an assistant professor at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Since 1935 he has been on the faculty of Harvard University. In 1936 he received his Ph. D. degree from Harvard. From 1944 to 1945 Kluckhohn was deputy chief, Joint Morale Survey, War Department, and served with the Office of War Information. From 1947 to 1954 he was director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. In 1951 he was the chairman of the Committee on Human Resources, Research and Development Board, Department of the Army. (121-32118-1; Who's Who in America 1956-57)

Unfavorable Information

In 1943 while doing research work concerning the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, Kluckhohn was accused by a Navajo Indian student of committing several acts of sodomy. The only witness was the complainant, the Indian student, who threatened to commit suicide if charges were pressed against Kluckhohn. (70-8659-1, 2)

[redacted] (a) a confidential source of the Boston Office, advised in 1949 that Kluckhohn, the chief administrative officer of the Russian Research Center at Harvard, was not familiar with Russian affairs and was actually more interested and qualified in anthropological subjects such as the study of the Navajo Indians. [redacted] stated that Kluckhohn was present when the subjects of communism and Russia were discussed at the Research Center, but that Kluckhohn invariably stated regarding communism "Oh, it's all right for the Russians but not for us." (100-360557-9 p. 3)

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A highly confidential investigative technique advised during 1949 that Owen Lattimore was acquainted with Kluckhohn. Kluckhohn advised in an interview in 1950 that he had never been an intimate associate of Owen Lattimore, but had seen Lattimore on infrequent occasions while they were both employed at the Office of War Information in the 1940's. Since that time Kluckhohn stated he had seen Lattimore when he lectured at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(100-24628-436, 121-32118-5)

[redacted] Mr. and Mrs. Clyde K. Kluckhohn, Harvard University anthropologists, was ordered held without bond on May 16, 1955, for trial on a charge of murdering a woman shopper in Raleigh, North Carolina, on May 13, 1955. Police said that Miss Bernice Seawall, a Washington Government worker, was killed in a parking lot by a bullet coming from a Raleigh hotel room occupied by [redacted] (121-32118-A Washington Post-Times Herald 5-16-55) b6 b7C

[redacted] testified in 1955 that when he picked up his pistol in the hotel room he snapped the trigger thinking the pistol was unloaded. On March 26, 1956, [redacted] was admitted to the custody of the State of North Carolina, for one to two years after conviction for involuntary manslaughter. He was paroled on August 1, 1958. (95-159177-A Charlotte News; FBI #195641-C)

#### Favorable Information

Associates, acquaintances, and neighbors of Clyde Kay Kluckhohn state that they consider him to be a loyal American citizen. (121-32118-5)

#### Other Information

Kluckhohn was subject of a preliminary Loyalty of Government Employees investigation by the Bureau in 1951. A full field investigation was not conducted. Secretary of Defense requested investigation be brought up to date in 1953. Results disseminated.

TILGHMAN BENJAMIN KOONS

Tilghman Benjamin Koons appears to be identical with Koons indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Recommended by Wisner. Powerful influence in formulating policy. Does detailed work for Dillon Anderson (Cutler). Sits in on Planning Board, PCG (Planning Control Group), OCB (Operations Coordinating Board)." (100-420493-1)

Background

Koons was born February 25, 1926, in New York, N. Y. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1949 with an A. B. degree. He received a Ph.D. from the University of Paris in Paris, France, in 1952. From 1945 to 1949, Koons served in the United States Navy and was assigned to Naval Intelligence. Koons was employed by the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism from 1952 to 1953. He became a staff member with the National Security Council in May, 1953. According to the Foreign Services Journal, November, 1955, Liaison of the National Security Council with the Operations Coordinating Board is handled by T. B. Koons. (116-381710-1; 62-101815-1)

Unfavorable Information

Professor Walter P. Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, advised that Koons had been a member of the Princeton Liberal Club which was established chiefly to criticize the policy of university officials. Hall said that some members of the faculty were critical of this organization, but he felt that it had no political connection whatsoever. (116-381710-7)

Other Information

Referral/Consult

Koons was investigated by the Bureau under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1953. Results disseminated.

WALTER MARIA KOTSCHNIG

Walter Maria Kotschnig appears to be identical with the Kotschnig indicated in the material furnished by General Trudeau as in State-Policy Planning. "Hal(s) all output unfavorable to Communist at United Nations." (100-420408-1)

Background

Kotschnig was born on April 9, 1901, in Judenburg, Austria, of Austrian parents. Kotschnig attended the University of Graz, Austria, in 1920 and 1921. He attended the University of Kiel, Germany, from 1921 to 1924 when he received a degree of Doctor of Political Science. In 1924 and 1925, he was an assistant at the University of Kiel in the department of political science. From 1925 to 1934, he was general secretary of the International Student Service at Geneva, Switzerland. Kotschnig arrived in the United States in 1936 to teach at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1944, he entered the Department of State. Currently Kotschnig is serving in the Policy Planning Board at State Department. In 1950, he was deputy U. S. representative at the Economic and Social Council, United Nations. (The Biographic Register, 1950)

Unfavorable Information

The State Department has advised that during Kotschnig's participation in the International Student Service from 1925 to 1933 it was alleged that he attempted to instill Nazi propaganda which followed the German propaganda lines. The source was listed as "reliable even though somewhat biased." It was alleged in 1943, from a source unidentified by the State Department, that Kotschnig stated he felt the United States Government should bring approximately 10,000 German teachers and students to the United States for the purpose of teaching them American ideology. (105-3838-1)

Dr. John E. Boland, Northampton, Massachusetts, wrote a letter to the State Department in the early 1940's criticizing Kotschnig and stating that his specific complaint against Kotschnig was that he did not protest the fact that Matthias Schmitz, whom Boland considered a Nazi doctrine believer, was on the same faculty. (105-3838-8)

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A confidential source, not further identified, advised that Walter Kotschnig, a professor of education, was scheduled to speak at a conference sponsored by the Young Communist League\* of Boston sometime early in 1943. Kotschnig has denied speaking at any such conference. (105-3838-8; Transcript of Hearings, Department of State, 4/3/53, pp. 34, 35)

Benjamin Gerig, director of Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State, has stated that Kotschnig's views were definitely liberal and somewhat "left of center." Gerig further stated that Kotschnig was an internationalist and was not firmly grounded in the United States. Gerig stated that Kotschnig was "continental," drinks a good deal, and comes close to being indiscreet.

(140-195-15)

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Benjamin Gerig was identified through fragmentary information from Bureau Source 5 in 1955 as associated in some manner with espionage activities. He is the subject of a pending investigation. (65-63780-50)

Gerig received a "favorable determination for Government employment in 1955. (121-11193 NR 4/22/55)

Mrs. [ ] National Women's Party, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., advised that her organization had asked to be selected by Kotschnig and Alger Hiss as a consultant organization to the United Nations. She stated that the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF)\* was chosen instead. The American Branch of the WIDF is the Congress of American Women. \*

The Transcript of Proceedings, Department of State, Office of Security, Washington, D. C., April 3, 1953, reflects the following testimony as given by Kotschnig regarding his association with [ ] Alger Hiss, and [ ] Kotschnig stated that he did not agree with [ ] because [ ] was too slow in realizing what Russia really stood for. Kotschnig said that he would say that [ ] had never been a communist and had never been a fellow traveler. He thought that [ ] lacked judgment. (140-195-20)

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\*See Appendix for citation.

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[ ] admitted in testimony before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1939 that he had been a member of the Socialist Party from 1929 to 1937. [ ] was also allegedly national executive secretary of the American Student Union\* at its inception in Columbus, Ohio, in 1935. (103-59914-2)

Paul Crouch, former self-admitted Communist Party member, now deceased, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1954 that Joseph Lash was a leading member of the Young Communist League\* and of the Communist Party\*. Crouch stated he received information regarding Lash's work from Earl Browder, then general secretary of the Communist Party. b6 b7C

Kotschnig testified in State Department proceedings in 1953 that he did not like [ ] advised the New York Office in 1953 that he had been a member of the Communist Party of Germany after World War I, but had severed all connections with the Party in the mid-1930's. [ ] arrived in this country in 1938 and during World War II was active in various movements with a "Free Germany" theme. [ ] was described in the Daily Worker, east coast communist newspaper, issue of May 20, 1945, page 5, as one of the "reactionary German Social-Democrats and pseudo-left 'Socialists'". [ ] was the subject of a closed Internal Security - R & GE investigation in 1950. (100-91015-57, 59, 62, 69)

Kotschnig testified at proceedings at the State Department in 1953 that his division was under Alger Hiss but that his relationship with Hiss was not direct. Kotschnig said he could not remember whether Hiss had recommended him for promotion or not. (140-195-20)

Kotschnig identified [ ] in proceedings at the Department of State in 1953 as an old friend who was associated with him in the International Student Service for some years. Kotschnig said that [ ] wife was a white Russian and anti-communist but, a Russian patriot. [ ] is the subject of a closed Internal Security-SWI\* case conducted in 1951 and 1952. (105-13723)

\*See Appendix for citation.

\*\*Internal Security-Switzerland.

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State Department files contain an allegation that Dr. Stephen Brunner was a frequent visitor to Kotschnig's office after Mrs. Esther Brunner, Brunner's wife, had been named by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in 1950 as a "security risk" in the State Department. The Civil Service Loyalty Review Board advised in 1951 that Stephen Brunner, Technologist, Department of the Navy, had resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty.

(116-2863-148)

The Loyalty Review Board in 1952 advised that Esther Brunner resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty. She had been terminated under Public Law 733, 81st Congress, which gave the State Department the right to suspend or dismiss employees for security reasons other than on a loyalty basis. (121-81643)

[redacted] management analyst, Division of the Budget, advised that during the time he was associated with Kotschnig, Kotschnig was constantly in the company of the young lady, who was his secretary. [redacted] said there was some speculation regarding this relationship. (77-43292-7)

Mrs. [redacted] who had known the Kotschnigs in a limited way for about four years, stated that Kotschnig had entertained a lady friend in his home when other members of his family were not at home. (77-43292-7)

Miss [redacted] an employee of the State Department, stated that Miss [redacted] who had been secretary to Kotschnig, told her that one [redacted] was the mistress of Kotschnig. According to Miss [redacted] Miss [redacted] said that Kotschnig's loyalty was not to the United States. Miss [redacted] stated that Kotschnig refused to accept the position of secretary general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and his remaining in the Department of State gave credence to her belief that Kotschnig was using his position in the State Department as a base for furthering his disloyal activities. (140-195-70)

Miss [redacted] former secretary to Kotschnig, resigned her position because she could not bring out to the State Department actual proof that Kotschnig was a communist, according to an anonymous letter in 1955, whose author was later discovered to be [redacted] Republic Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C. (140-195-NR 4/25/55)

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Favorable Information

Kotschnig received favorable determination for Government service in 1955. (140-195-NR 4-25-55)

Other Information

Kotschnig was the subject of the following Bureau investigations: Special Inquiry-State Department, 1944; Special Inquiry-International Labor Organization, 1949; Security of Government Employees, 1953. Results disseminated.

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[redacted] appears to be identical with the [redacted] indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

[redacted] (118-422264-1; Biographic Register, 1936)

Unfavorable Information

Files of the State Department reflect that while [redacted] at the American Embassy in Guatemala City, Guatemala, in 1954, he was involved in an incident which raised the question whether he had acted improperly and might have indicated an anti-Catholic attitude toward a Catholic priest. b6 b7C

Raymond C. Miller, chief inspector, Foreign Service Corps, State Department, advised that the matter involved criticism of [redacted] handling of a request for assistance by a Catholic priest who was being forced to leave Guatemala by the communist government there. [redacted] was alleged to have made the remark to the priest "let's not get nervous in the service." Miller stated that after a thorough investigation it was his opinion that [redacted] had done all that could be properly done by the embassy to assist the priest. Miller stated further that after a review of the facts he had considered that there was no basis to the charge of improper conduct or anti-Catholic bias on the part of [redacted] (118-422264-12)

Favorable Information

Professional and social acquaintances, references, and neighbors have stated that they consider [redacted] to be a loyal American citizen.

Other Information

[redacted] investigated by the Bureau in 1956 under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant. Results disseminated.

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## OWEN LATTIMORE

Owen Lattimore ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> to be identical with the Lattimore in material furnished by General ~~Tracy~~.

### Background

Lattimore was born in Washington, D. C., on July 23, 1903. When an infant he was taken to China with his family where his father was a professor. With the exception of several years' study in England he remained in China until 1926. Lattimore attended Saint Peter's School, Cumberland, England, from 1915 to 1919 and Harvard University Graduate School in 1920. Since 1921 Lattimore has been involved in travel, writing and research, much of the time in China. During 1934 and 1935 he did field work in Mongolia, China, and research work in Peiping under the sponsorship of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)\*. Lattimore was editor of Pacific Affairs, publication of the IPR from 1934 to 1941. In 1941, Lattimore was named political advisor to CHIANG Kai-shek. In 1942 he was named Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1943 and 1940 he was a member of the Reparations Mission to Japan. In 1950 he was associated with a United Nations Technical Aid Mission to Afghanistan.

(Who's Who in America, vol. 23, 1953-57; 100-359036-1140; 100-24622-6027)

### Unfavorable Information

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[redacted] a confidential source of information who occasionally in the past has been uncooperative, advised in 1943 that he was told in the 1930's by General L. Derzin, then head of Soviet Military Intelligence, that ~~Owen Lattimore~~ was one of the Americans whom the Soviets had working for them in China. [redacted] advised in 1933 that Derzin told him in 1935 that Lattimore was one of the two most promising young men whom Soviet Military Intelligence had in China. (100-359036-1140)

Dr. Stephen Chao-Ying Pan, advisor to the Nationalist Chinese United Nations Delegation, stated that in 1943 CHIANG Kai-shek stated that Tai-Li, Director of Chinese Intelligence, now deceased, intercepted messages in 1941 and 1942 sent by Lattimore from Chungking to Yenan, communist headquarters, but could not decode them. (100-359036-1140)

Admiral Milton E. Miles has advised that he lived with Tai-Li in China for 5 years and that Tai-Li furnished him with copies of reports on communists and sympathizers. Miles stated that from his recollection of these files no positive proof was obtained that Lattimore was a Russian agent or a Communist.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Party\* member. Tai-Li, however, told Miles that every notion of Lattimore while in China as a political advisor, appointed by President Roosevelt in 1941 and 1942, was designed to subvert the Chinese Nationalist Government and to assist the seizure of power by the Chinese communists. (100-353003-1149)

According to Miles, Tai-Li said that Lattimore willfully and falsely translated a statement by Vice President Henry Wallace while acting as an interpreter between Wallace and CHIANG Kai-shek. Miles stated Tai-Li had told him that Lattimore distorted Wallace's statement into a demand that CHIANG permit American representatives to contact the communist government at Yenan or President Roosevelt would stop aid to the Nationalist Government. (100-353003-1149)

Louis Gibarti, who has alleged he was a former Comintern agent operating in the United States from 1928 to 1933, and who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past, advised in 1950 that in 1937 Earl Browder, then general secretary of the Communist Party, USA,\* told Gibarti to contact Lattimore. Browder told Gibarti that Lattimore probably would be of great assistance in Gibarti's efforts to interest prominent Americans in organizing a group to aid German legislators imprisoned after the Reichstag fire in Berlin, Germany, and to censure the Nazi Government of Germany. (100-353003-1149)

Louis Budenz, former Communist Party functionary, advised in 1950 that there was no question in his mind, but that Lattimore was a communist. Budenz based his opinion on reports given to him by Frederick Vanderbilt Field at Communist Party meetings from 1940 to 1944. Budenz added that, according to Field, Lattimore, with Earl Browder's consent, was given the assignment of putting across to Americans the idea that the Chinese communist movement was an agrarian reform movement. Budenz added that in 1944, Jack Stachel, a Communist Party functionary, told him to consider Lattimore as a communist and to consider what Lattimore said to be in accordance with Party policy. (100-353003-1149)

Freda Utley, who was formerly employed by the Communist International in Moscow, advised in 1949 and 1950 that she met Lattimore in Moscow in 1933 when he was a representative of the IPR.\* Utley stated that she was positive that Lattimore was a communist but could not prove it. (100-353003-1149)

The Report of The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee Hearings concerning the I.R., dated July 2, 1952, charged that "Owen Lattimore was, from sometime beginning in the 1930's, a conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy."

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Lattimore has denied to the Internal Security Subcommittee and to Bureau Agents that he has ever been a Communist Party\* member, that he has ever knowingly aided the Communist Party, or that his writings followed the "Party line" except by coincidence. (100-358086-1148, 100-24822-3195)

Other Information

On October 7, 1954, a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., indicted Lattimore on seven counts, charging perjury before the Senate Internal Subcommittee in 1952, in denying that he had ever been a follower of the communist "line" and a promoter of communist interests. Two counts of this indictment were dismissed in the United States District Court in 1955, and the dismissal was upheld by the Court of Appeals in 1955. The remaining counts of the indictment were dismissed in 1956 on motion by the Department of Justice. (100-24822-8639)

Lattimore was the subject of a closed Internal Security-R investigation, initiated in 1945. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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**BURTON BENJAMIN LIFSCHULTZ aka BURTON  
BENJAMIN LIPSCHULTZ, BENJAMIN LIPSCHITZ**

Burton Benjamin Lifschultz appears to be identical with the Lipschultz indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Handles fostering of foreign Socialist parties under Wisner. Set up Rangoon Conference. Favors German Socialist." (100-420498-1)

**Background**

[Redacted]

**Unfavorable Information**

Referral/Consult

[Redacted]

The Security Unit of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised in 1955 that their records reflect that Burton Benjamin Lifschultz, 7023 Jeffrey, Chicago, was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy\* as of 1940. Records of the Security Unit do not reflect the source of this information. (140-9240-33)

[Redacted]

\* See Appendix for citation.

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Doctor William Armand Lessa, University of California at Los Angeles, California, advised in 1955 that he had been a close friend of Lifschultz at the University of Chicago from 1939 until approximately 1943. Doctor Lessa stated that a [ ] participated in several "political discussions" with other students at the university. Doctor Lessa said [ ] and [ ] opposed United States' entrance into the war and that Lifschultz was very emphatic in his argument against [ ] considering them as procommunist and pro-Russian sympathizers. Doctor Lessa said that after Germany attacked Russia in June, 1941, both [ ] then favored United States' entrance into the war. (140-9240-22)

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Mrs. [ ] New York [ ] advised the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), Chicago, Illinois, in 1943 that her husband had served with the Loyalist Army in Spain along with American communist sympathizers from 1937 to 1939 and that from 1934 to 1937 she and [ ] had attended meetings of the Young Communist League\* at the University of Chicago. (140-9240-52)

In 1953 [ ] advised Bureau Agents that he had served in Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade\*. He stated that he was not a member of the Communist Party\* and that he has had no connection with the Communist Party in recent years. He stated he had occasional contacts with several former Abraham Lincoln Brigade members. (140-9240-52)

Doctor Fay-Cooper Cole, Santa Barbara, California, formerly affiliated with the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago, advised Bureau Agents in 1955 that Lifschultz was known to him as a graduate student at the University of Chicago from approximately 1938 to 1941. Doctor Cole stated that Lifschultz, [ ] were students in the Anthropology Department and it was inevitable that they would be in daily contact with each other. Doctor Cole said that [ ] was only there a short time and he had no reason to believe that Lifschultz and [ ] were any more than casual acquaintances on the campus. (140-9240-31)

[ ] advised Agents of the FBI in 1954 that he had joined the Young Communist League at the University of Michigan in 1937, a few months before going to Spain to fight with the Loyalist Army. Records of G-2 Chicago, Illinois, reflected in 1949 that [ ] served in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade from 1937 to 1938. [ ] advised in 1954 that, after returning from Spain, he continued his membership in the Young Communist League\* at the University of Michigan and began activities in the American Student Union\*. [ ] stated

\* See Appendix for citation.

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that he had gradually ceased affiliation with the Young Communist League\* and since 1942 had not been a member of any Communist Party\* front group, although he still received literature from organizations he believed to be communist fronts. (140-9240-40)

Doctor Cole advised that [ ] was a highly idealistic young man who at one time believed himself communist but who has since stated that he dropped this belief about seven years ago. Doctor Cole stated that he had no knowledge that the association between Lifschultz, [ ] and [ ] was such that it would be reflected in Lifschultz' opinions. (140-9240-31)

An investigation by Military Intelligence Service of the War Department, Washington, D. C., dated May 15, 1949, reflected that [ ] was a full-time paid organizational secretary for the American League for Peace and Democracy\* from October, 1938, to February, 1939. In 1947, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department advised that [ ] name appeared on official communist stationery in 1940 as one who was settling a jurisdictional dispute within the Communist Party. (100-103227-2)

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[ ] advised in 1955 that he was acquainted with [ ] McPheters stated that he had been in attendance at parties with [ ] and one [ ] who, according to [ ] is a self-admitted homosexual. [ ] stated that it was his belief that [ ] was also a homosexual and had admitted relations with a full-blooded Nigerian native who [ ] had met while on an anthropology expedition in Northern Africa and had brought to this country. (140-9240-21, 45)

[ ] then an enemy alien, [ ] Doctor Hermann Davidsohn, uncle of Lifschultz, admitted to a Bureau Agent in 1943 that she had failed to notify the FBI of a change in employment. She said that she had read the regulation, but had notified the local Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service instead of the FBI. The United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin declined prosecution. (140-9240-23)

#### Favorable Information

Former and current associates and acquaintances have stated that they consider Lifschultz to be a loyal American citizen. Lifschultz was cleared as "retained" in Government service in 1955. (140-9240-07)

#### Other Information

Lifschultz was investigated by the Bureau under Security of Government Employees, 1955. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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## JOHN MATTHEW HENRY LINDBECK

John Matthew Henry Lindbeck appears to be identical with the Lindbeck indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as in State-Policy Planning. "FE Section, State. Halt(s) all output and influence(s) policy in favor Chinese Communist. Against Chiang Kai-Shek. Advocate(s) his elimination."  
(100-420468-1)

### Background

Lindbeck was born on July 8, 1915, at Kikungshan, Hozan, China. He attended the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1935 and was graduated from Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, with an A.B. degree in 1937. Lindbeck attended Yale University Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut, from 1937 to 1940 when he received a B.D. degree. From 1940 to 1942 he attended the Graduate School at Yale. Lindbeck served with the United States Navy from 1942 to 1943. From 1943 to 1945 he was a fellow at the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, N. Y., doing study work at Harvard University. In 1943 he received a Ph.D. degree from Yale University. In 1943 Lindbeck was an assistant professor of far eastern studies at Yale University. Lindbeck was appointed a foreign affairs officer, Department of State, in 1952.

(123-14560-1; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956)

### Unfavorable Information

Lindbeck has stated in an application form that he has been a member of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. \* (123-14560-7)

The Post Office at San Francisco, California, has furnished the Bureau names and addresses of individuals who have received People's China magazine. Lindbeck's name was among the names and addresses of recipients of one or more issues of People's China in 1952. The Post Office Department has determined that People's China is political propaganda within the meaning of the Foreign Agents Registration Act and, therefore, is nonmailable. (100-352700-195)

### Favorable Information

Current and former associates and acquaintances of Lindbeck have stated that they believe him to be a loyal American citizen. The Civil Service

\* See Appendix for citation.

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Commission advised in 1952 that Lindbeck had been declared "eligible on loyalty" as an appointee, foreign affairs officer, Department of State. Lindbeck received a "favorable determination" in 1955.

(123-14660-8, 9, 12, 14; NR 3-29-55)

Other Information

Lindbeck was investigated by the Bureau under Voice of America, 1952. Results disseminated.

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WALTER LIGPMANN

Walter Ligpmann is apparently identical with the individual Ligpmann named in the material furnished by General Trudner.

Background

Ligpmann was born September 23, 1905, in New York, N. Y., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1933 receiving an A.B. degree. Ligpmann has been a news columnist with the New York Herald Tribune since 1931.

(Ligpmann was in America 1934-1937)

Known Information

During his college days, Ligpmann was active in the Harvard Socialist Club and was a friend of John Reed, the American revolutionary who died in Russia and was buried in the Kremlin wall. In 1912 Ligpmann was secretary to the socialist mayor of Schenectady, New York. The records of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations (ACIP)\* reflect that the name of Walter Ligpmann was listed as a member in 1937, 1943, and 1949. In 1944 his name was included in a tentative list of American delegates to the ninth international conference of the ACIP to be held at Hot Springs, Virginia, in January, 1945.

(Current Events, 1940, 1941-1942-1943-1944, p. 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712)

Elizabeth T. Bentley, former Soviet espionage courier, has stated that Mary Price, Ligpmann's secretary from 1933 to 1940, had furnished information from Ligpmann's files to a Soviet espionage network in the early 1940's in Washington, D. C. According to Communist Black, the anti-communist newsletter of August 24, 1943, Ligpmann had been a "prolonging shadow" over the investigation of Price and had counseled Bentley as a "homage". (100-200000-170)

Internal Source S reflects that during 1944 and 1945 an important Soviet state security agent, Vladimir Tsvetkov of Tashkent, the Russian News Agency, was maintaining contact with a group of United States news correspondents, one of whom had the cover name of "Dumbichko". Investigation indicated that

"Dumbichko" was Ligpmann, but there was no indication that Ligpmann was knowingly acting as an agent for Soviet state security. (100-200000-170)

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Lippmann has been in contact with numerous officials of the Russian, Yugoslav, Polish, and French Embassies, but there is no indication that these contacts were other than in the course of his work as a newspaperman. (S)

Other Information

Lippmann has not been investigated by the Bureau. However, information regarding Lippmann has been disseminated.

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JESSE MacKENZIE MacKNIGHT

Jesse MacKenzie MacKnight appears to be identical with the McKnight indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

MacKnight was born on August 19, 1910, at Brooklyn, New York. He was graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1931 with an A. B. degree. He was a graduate student at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1931 until 1932 when he received an M. A. degree. MacKnight was employed by the National Council for Prevention of War in Washington, D. C., from 1935 to 1939. He was a research analyst with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., from 1939 to 1940. From 1940 to 1941 he was a research associate with the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. From 1941 to 1945 he was an organizations and propaganda analyst with the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Since 1945 MacKnight has served with the Department of State and in April 18, 1955, was appointed departmental representative to the Inter-Agency Advisory Group on the International Trade Fair Program.

(140-3155-1; The Department of State Biographic Register 1956)

Unfavorable Information

Dr. Stephen W. Mamehur,<sup>(a)</sup> who was acquainted with MacKnight in the Department of Justice from 1941 to 1945, advised that he would not recommend MacKnight for a position with the Government. He said MacKnight's administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice was irresponsible. He added that MacKnight was lazy and apparently willing to sit back and let his subordinates, particularly Louis Nemzer, run the section. He said MacKnight appeared to be interested in production rather than the quality of work. It is to be noted that Louis Nemzer, consultant, Department of State, was declared "eligible on loyalty" in 1953. (140-3155-16; 121-4694-65)

Dr. Mamehur said his chief criticism of MacKnight was that Nemzer exercised influence over MacKnight in that he appealed for a higher rating for Judith Coplon, Justice Department employee convicted in 1949 and 1950 on charges of espionage activities and removing Government records from files, which convictions were later reversed. (140-3155-16)

MacKnight testified before the Senate Committee on Internal Security in Executive Session in 1950 and stated that he had recommended Coplon for employment in the Foreign Agents Registration Section believing that she was anticommunist. (140-3155-2)

MacKnight stated before a Loyalty Hearing Board in 1951 that he was closely associated with [redacted] was declared eligible on loyalty in 1950 and 1952 and received a "favorable determination" in 1955. (140-3155-9; 121-10359-NR 2/1/50, 57, NR 3/25/55)

Miss [redacted] who was acquainted with MacKnight while she worked at the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, said that she thought that [redacted] and MacKnight rode to work together for a while as [redacted] had lived near MacKnight. Miss [redacted] advised she did not know the relationship or the degree of association of [redacted] and MacKnight. (140-3155-18)

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[redacted] advised in 1954 that MacKnight had been involved in some manner with [redacted] stated that he was at a loss to understand MacKnight's continued employment with the Voice of America in the light of his reported association with [redacted] who has been a confidential source for the Washington Field Office, has been in the past somewhat uncooperative and indicated that he had absolutely no knowledge whatsoever concerning persons known to him to be communists employed within the United States Information Agency. (140-3155-31, 35)

#### Favorable Information

Numerous references, associates, and acquaintances have stated that MacKnight is a loyal American citizen. MacKnight was cleared in 1955 according to the Civil Service Commission. (140-3155-36)

#### Other Information

MacKnight has been the subject of the following Bureau investigations: Departmental Applicant, 1941; Voice of America, 1948; Security of Government Employees, 1954. Results disseminated.

NORMAN JOHNSTONE MEIKLEJOHN

Norman Johnstone Meiklejohn appears to be identical with the Meiklejohn indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Meiklejohn was born September 8, 1900, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He attended Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, from 1919 to 1921, Brown University in 1922 and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1923. From 1931 to 1936, he was assistant general manager of John W. Meiklejohn and Sons. From 1936 to 1940, he was with the Rhode Island State Employment Service, the United States Employment Service, the Rhode Island State Civil Service, and the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board. In 1940, he joined the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Later in 1942, he was with the War Production Board as principal consultant. From 1943 to 1945, he was with the Board of Economic Warfare as chief analyst, aircraft unit. In 1945, he went to Chungking, China, as an intelligence officer. Later in 1945, he served on the Planning Staff of the Foreign Economic Administration until that Agency was taken over by State Department. In 1946, he was advisor on Japanese disarmament in Japan and Korea. In 1948, Meiklejohn was equipment specialist of the China Mission of the Economic Cooperation Administration in Shanghai. In 1950, he was made a programs operation officer and later in that year became chief of the Burma branch. In 1955, he was made foreign affairs officer in the United States Information Agency. (124-540; 77-22439)

Unfavorable Information

No identifiable derogatory information is reflected in Bureau files concerning Meiklejohn. However, his uncle, Alexander Meiklejohn, then professor at Amherst College, was given a leave of absence in 1923 and asked to resign in 1924, according to President Stanley King, President of Amherst College in 1941. King stated that Meiklejohn was asked to resign because he had lost the confidence of the faculty members and was not able to live within his means, being heavily indebted to local merchants. King stated that he did not believe Meiklejohn was a communist, but said he was possibly a socialist. (100-31430-2)

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The Cleveland Plain Dealer May 18, 1950, reflects that Alexander Melklojohn stated that the FBI had built up throughout the country "a system of espionage, of secret police, by which millions of our people, without any chance of facing their accusers, without any knowledge of the evidence or pseudo-evidence which is piled up against them, are listed as holding this or that set of dangerous opinions." (100-31430-A May 18, 1950)

House Committee on Un-American Activities files reflect that Alexander Melklojohn was a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born\* and the National Free Browder Congress.\* (124-540-8)

Alexander Melklojohn has been listed among those individuals not to be contacted by Bureau Agents. (100-31430-20)

Other Information

The following Bureau investigations have been made on Norman Johnstone Melklojohn: Special Inquiry-Office of Emergency Management, 1942; European Recovery Program, 1948. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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**GERHARD ALBERT MARTIN MEYER**  
**aka. JOHN GERRY**

Gerhard Albert Martin Meyer appears to be identical with the Meyer indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

**Background**

[Redacted]

**Unfavorable Information**

Referral/Consult

[Redacted]

[Redacted] Morris Ernst, of the American Civil Liberties Union, has admitted that he was a member of the League of American Writers. \* [Redacted] was listed among the references and associates of Meyer. (100-190402-11)

In 1948, [Redacted] recommended one [Redacted] in connection with a Voice of America investigation. [Redacted] and his wife, [Redacted] are Moscow subjects. (100-190402-11; 123-1284-9; 63-59290-134, 227)

A highly confidential investigative technique advised in 1949 that [Redacted] was a friend of Richard Edward Lauterbach, who was the subject of an espionage investigation during which he died in 1950, in New York, N. Y. (62-78494-18; 100-190402-11)

(U)

(U) [Redacted] listed as an associate of Meyer, was the subject of a Security of Government Employees investigation during 1954. He was cleared in 1955. An espionage case was opened on [Redacted] on December 8, 1955, based on information from Bureau Source S. (100-190402-11; 121-11193)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Julius Klein, who has furnished information to the Bureau over a period of years, but who has not been encouraged to maintain any official or semi-official connection with the Bureau, was listed as an associate of Meyer. No investigation of Klein has been conducted by the Bureau; however, there is derogatory information concerning Klein which reflects upon his personal integrity. There is no indication that Klein has been engaged in espionage or subversive activities. (94-4-6309; 100-190402-11)

Another associate of Meyer, [redacted] was the subject of an Internal Security - G investigation during 1942. (100-190402-11)

It is noted that [redacted], an associate of Meyer, was reported to be an apparent social contact with [redacted], who has been affiliated with a number of front groups and was considered a member of the Communist Party\* in the 1940's. (100-57453-333; 105-12189-2185; 100-190402-11)

[redacted] an associate of Meyer, head of News Research Service, Incorporated, Los Angeles, California, an organization operated on behalf of B'nai B'rith and the Anti-Defamation League, was in contact with the Civil Rights Federation,\*Detroit, Michigan\* at one time. (100-16-27-11; 81-10149-90; 100-190402-11)

Other Information

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

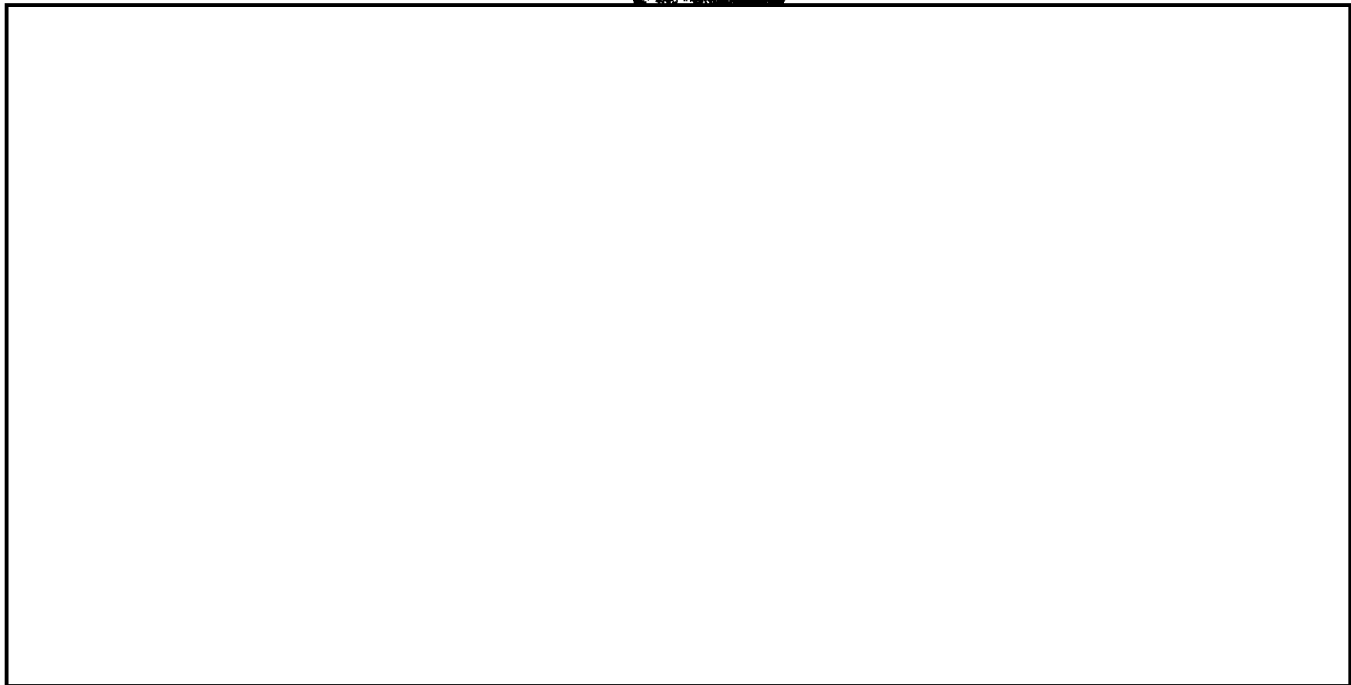
\*See Appendix for citation.

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MAX FRANKLIN MILLIKAN

Max Franklin Millikan appears to be identical with the Millikan indicated in material furnished by General Trafton as "influenced present policy of Evolution instead of Revolution." (100-420466-1)

Background



Unfavorable Information

Referral/Consult



100-420466-2

Millikan's father was Dr. Robert A. Millikan, now deceased, who was chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology. An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Dr. Robert A. Millikan was on the Council for Democracy and the Committee to Defend America by Keeping out of War. \* The informant also advised that Dr. Millikan was a sponsor of

\*See Appendix for citation.

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a Russian War Relief Concert at Los Angeles, California, in 1941 and was a sponsor for the Spanish Refugee Relief Committee.\* (124-1435-2)

A review of the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) reflects that Dr. Robert A. Millikan was a sponsor of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship Incorporated.\* In 1943, according to HCUA records, Dr. Millikan signed an open letter to aid refugees, which was addressed to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and was prepared by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.\* (124-1435-3)

The name of Clark Millikan, 1500 Normandie Drive, Pasadena, California, appeared on a mailing list of the Science and Education Division of the Southern California Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions\* in early 1953. This list contained the names of many professors in the Los Angeles, California, area and the names of many professors in the California Institute of Technology. (77-86472)

It is to be noted that Dr. Clark Blanchard Millikan is a brother of Max Franklin Millikan. (124-1435-2)

#### Other Information

The Bureau investigation of 1943 indicated that Max Millikan had not resided in the Los Angeles and Pasadena area since 1933. (124-1435)

Former and present professional associates and acquaintances of Max Millikan state that he is a loyal American citizen with a strong belief in free enterprise. Millikan was cleared in 1950 and 1955 for Government employment. (131-28913-Nr 1/24/50, 10)

Millikan was the subject of Bureau investigations in 1943 under European Recovery Program and in 1955 in a Special Inquiry - Department of Defense. Results disseminated.

\* See Appendix for citation.

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GEORGE ALLEN MORGAN

George Allen Morgan appears to be identical with the George Morgan indicated in the material furnished by General Trueman as "Blocked anti-communist actions while in Washington. All three now in Tokyo and reports favor Leftist-Socialist." (100-420488-1)

Background

Morgan was born on December 2, 1905, in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and was graduated from Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, with a Ph.D. degree in 1925. He received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University in 1926 and 1930. Morgan was employed as an instructor in philosophy at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, from 1923 to 1936. From 1936 to 1942, he was associate professor of philosophy at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. Morgan served in the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1945. He has been with the State Department since 1946 where he was deputy executive officer of Operations Coordinating Board, in December, 1953. In 1954, he was made counselor and consul at Tokyo. (116-318288-1; The Biographic Register, 1956)

Unfavorable Information

During Morgan's employment as a philosophy instructor at Hamilton College it was reported that Morgan did not possess good judgment and that he was called "an agitator." It was reported that his first wife was neurotic and not accepted socially in the town of Clinton, New York, putting Morgan in a constant "mental uproar." Shortly after leaving Hamilton College in 1936, he divorced his wife. (116-318288-17)

Morgan's second wife, whom he married in 1951 in Germany, Mrs. [redacted] was formerly married to [redacted] Edward C. Carter, former Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)\* official. (149-1066-2)

Mrs. [redacted] advised Bureau Agents in 1954 that she was married to [redacted] from about 1936 to 1950. She advised she married Carter on advice of his physician, in order to help cure Carter of a severe psychoneurosis with depressive features. Mrs. [redacted] stated she separated from Carter in 1942 and was divorced from him in 1950. Mrs. [redacted] stated that Carter was violently anti-communist during her association with him and was not on good terms with his father. (100-64700-1178, 149-1066-NR)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Mrs. [ ] stated that she was employed with the IPR\* at its headquarters in New York, N. Y., as [ ] from 1938 to 1940. Mrs. Morgan advised that her immediate superior at the IPR was Frederick Vanderbilt Field, who has been identified by Louis Budenz as a Communist Party\*member. (100-84700-1176, 140-1066-NR; 116-295776-11)

Mrs. [ ] stated that she often opposed Field in some of his views and that she has always been very anticommunist. Mrs. Morgan stated that she left the IPR because of the actions of certain individuals regarding the question whether clerical personnel of the IPR should become members of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. (100-84700-1176)

The United Office of Professional Workers of America was expelled in 1960 by the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) as directed towards achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party, USA. (The Communist Party of the United States, U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 12/21/65, p. 100)

#### Favorable Information

Current and former associates and acquaintances have advised that they consider George Allen Morgan to be a loyal American citizen. Morgan was "retained" in 1954 for Government service. (140-1066-22)

#### Other Information

Morgan was investigated in 1952 by the Bureau under Atomic Energy Act of 1946. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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BREWSTER HILLARD MORRIS

Brewster Hillard Morris appears to be identical with the Morris indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Morris was born on February 7, 1908, in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Morris was graduated from Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, with a B.S. degree in 1930. In 1932, he received an A. B. degree from Oxford University, Oxford, England, and in 1933 a Bachelor of Letters degree from the same institution. From 1934 to 1936, Morris was an investment analyst. He entered the State Department in 1936. Morris has served with the diplomatic service in various American missions abroad and in 1954 held the rank of foreign service officer and foreign service inspector. (The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956)

Unfavorable Information

Captain W. R. Hoberg, Post Intelligence Officer, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, in 1943 turned over to the Bureau an envelope postmarked Washington, D. C., March 11, 1943. The envelope bore a three-cent stamp and contained no return address or identifying data. The envelope contained a poster printed in Washington, D. C., on which was written a charge that "countless corruption cases" have come to the light but a certain group of officials have tried to hide the "shameful line against a shell-shocked American veteran who fought in two wars." Listed among the "corrupt" officials was one "Mr. Brewster Morris." (65-22090-12)

Investigation reflected that the self-admitted author of the poster, one [ ] was., had accused State Department officials, including Morris, of refusing to grant an American visa to her sister, an Austrian citizen, on several occasions during the late 1930's. State Department files indicated that a visa had finally been issued for the use of [ ] sister, but that the visa had not been used. (65-22090-12, 30, 31, 47, 50)

Morris was vice consul at the American Consulate in Vienna, Austria, from 1938 to 1939. (The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956)

Other Information

Morris has not been investigated by the Bureau. Information regarding Morris has been disseminated.

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EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW

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Edward Roscoe Murrow appears to be identical with the Murrow in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Murrow was born in Greensboro, North Carolina. He was graduated from Washington State College in 1930. Murrow was employed during the 1920's in the lumbering business in the State of Washington. From 1923 to 1932, he was president of the National Student's Federation. From 1932 to 1935, he was assistant director of the Institute of International Education in charge of foreign offices. He has been with the Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935 and now appears on the television programs "Person to Person" and "See It Now." (Who's Who in America, 1933-37)

Unfavorable Information

The New York Times, March 13, 1954, contains an article reflecting that Edward R. Murrow had stated the previous day that he would claim neither "ignorance nor youth" for having served on the Advisory Council for a Summer Session in Moscow University in 1935. In rebuttal to a charge made the previous week by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Murrow said that he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on this Advisory Council. Murrow explained, according to the article, that the Institute for International Education "dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries." Murrow stated that the Board of Trustees created the Advisory Council in 1935 for the proposed Moscow University summer school. He stated that the school was "abruptly and without satisfactory explanation canceled" in the Spring of 1935 by Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture. (62-86094-39)

In 1942, Murrow, then London correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), was listed as a sponsor of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime.\* (65-57467)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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The Milwaukee Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, newspaper, of April 13, 1943, stated that Edward R. Murrow was the English narrator for the Russian film, Siege of Leningrad, an Arlesino full length documentary film based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942.

In 1943, Murrow was named as a reference on the passport application of Winston Mansfield Burdett. Burdett was named as a contact of Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent, in 1939, by Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent. Burdett was also a contact of [redacted] an unidentified Soviet espionage agent in 1945. Burdett has admitted Communist Party\* membership from 1937 to 1940. (C5-57437)

An article in the Saturday Evening Post of December 10, 1943, entitled "Murrow Elicks to the News," by Wesley Price, stated that Murrow carried an Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)\* card in a lumber camp in Washington.

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Two confidential informants who have furnished reliable information in the past reported in 1934 that [redacted] Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party,\* stated that Edward R. Murrow was a "very good liberal" and that it was "open talk" that Murrow had been an old-time member of the IWW, at Seattle, Washington.  
(62-80334-41; 62-80434-A)

The January 15, 1954, issue of Counterattack was devoted in a large part to a book, Fire in the Ashes, by Theodore White, head of the China Bureau of Time magazine from 1933 to 1945. Counterattack pointed to statements in White's book which were favorable to the Soviet Union and stated that Murrow had recently featured White and plugged his book on Murrow's television show "Person to Person." (62-80334-41)

The February 22, 1952, issue of Counterattack contains a statement that Murrow had "defended Owen Lattimore on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking the position that no one should be blamed for that. Though not procommunist, he is confused on communist issues and defends those involved in communist causes."

\*See Appendix for citation.

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In December, 1953, a passport officer of the American Embassy in Paris, advised that [redacted] had given the name of Edward R. Murrow as a reference in making a recent application for a passport for [redacted] daughter. [redacted] has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944, and as having many contacts with individuals who are communist sympathizers. (85-53357-353)

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Counterattack, of March 10, 1954, stated that Murrow "went to bat" for Lieutenant Milo Radulovich, Air Force Reserve officer, who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because he was considered a security risk, although his loyalty was not questioned. (100-850312-573)

The Daily Worker, east coast communist newspaper, of April 10, 1953, praised the documentary work of Murrow in his program concerning Lieutenant Radulovich, calling the program one of the "most distinguished television programs ever done."

George Sokolsky in a column in the Washington Post and Times Herald, February 15, 1953, stated that Doctor J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on Murrow's television program, "See It Now," on January 4, 1953. Sokolsky stated that Murrow's telecast was not objective and was merely an opportunity for Oppenheimer to state his side of the question of the cancellation of his clearance to restricted data by the Atomic Energy Commission. (62-83365-A)

#### Other Information

Murrow has not been investigated by the Bureau. However, information regarding Murrow has been disseminated.

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PAUL HENRY NITZE

Paul Henry Nitze appears to be identical with the Paul Nitze indicated in information furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Nitze was born January 16, 1907, at Amherst, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1923 with an A.B. degree. Nitze was associated with various investment banking houses from 1923 through 1941 at which time he was president of Dillon, Read Company, New York. He has served with various Government departments in positions involving economic matters including the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1941-1942; the Board of Economic Warfare, 1942-1944; the Foreign Economic Administration in 1944; U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, 1944-1945; and the Department of State from 1945 to 1953 when he was director of the State Department Planning Staff. Since 1953 Nitze has been president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation which is affiliated with the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. (116-152213-1, 11; Who's Who in America 1953-57; 02-60760-2243)

Unfavorable Information

[redacted] in 1940 stated that Nitze, at a small dinner party before the outbreak of the European war, was quoted as having stated that if either alternative should become necessary, Nitze would rather see America under the dictatorship of Hitler than under the British empire. [redacted] advised that Nitze expressed himself so forcefully, although not under the influence of drink, that a somewhat unpleasant impression was left with the others present. (02-60411-7X)

James G. Forrestal, former Secretary of Defense, now deceased, advised in an investigation in 1940-1941 that he had known Nitze since 1929 and felt sure that he was still 100 percent American and neither pro-German nor pro-Nazi. Forrestal stated that he heard that sometime in 1940 Nitze had gotten into a discussion at a small dinner party regarding Hitler and his activities. Forrestal said that he understood that Nitze made the remark that the question was not all one-sided. Forrestal stated he was positive that Nitze did not mean to be pro-German, but merely meant that he knew that Germany was well organized and would not be defeated easily. (02-60411-9)

Forrestal stated that Nitze had stated that his uncle, Paul Hilken, was definitely pro-German. Nitze had stated that Paul Hilken had been associated with Hilken's father, Henry G. Hilken, as general agents of the

North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Baltimore, Maryland. Nitze had told Forrester that Paul Hilken was reported to have been the payoff man in the Black Tom case and was active in sabotage and espionage activities during World War I. (62-88411-6)

The Washington Evening Star, January 16, 1950, carried a feature article on Paul Henry Nitze which related the sabotage activities on behalf of Germany in World War I by Nitze's uncle, Paul G. Hilken. (62-88411-7)

[redacted] in New York, N.Y., reported that Nitze was always pro-German in the sense that Nitze felt the Germans were doing a good job and he seemed to dislike the British. (62-88411-8)

Miss Mary Barnett Gilson, (a) professor emeritus, University of Chicago, a former associate of Professor William A. Nitze, father of Paul Henry Nitze, reported that in the Fall of 1933 while Professor and Mrs. Nitze were visiting Germany, Professor Nitze wrote a letter of congratulations to Hitler complimenting him on restoring order to Germany and ridding Germany of undesirable elements. (62-88411-9) b6 b7c

Passport records of the Department of State reflect that Paul Henry Nitze [redacted] was denied a passport in 1942 on the grounds that her grandfather was connected with German activities in the Baltimore area during World War I. (116-152213-4)

Mrs. [redacted] of the Passport Division of the State Department, advised in 1952 that she did not have any information to substantiate her belief that Nitze was a communist. She said, however, that she felt that Nitze was "just a plain damn fool." (121-33363)

#### Favorable Information

Professional associates, acquaintances, and former co-workers have stated that Nitze is a loyal American citizen.

#### Other Information

Nitze was investigated by the Bureau in 1940 under Special Inquiry-Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, and in 1949 under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant. Results disseminated.

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RODERIC LADEW O'CONNOR

Roderic Ladew O'Connor appears to be identical with the O'Connor indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

O'Connor was born August 10, 1921, at New York, N. Y. He was graduated from Yale University in 1943 with an A. B. degree. He served with the United States Air Corps from 1943 to 1945 as an officer. He attended Yale University Law School from 1945 to 1947 when he received an LL. B. degree. From 1947 to 1950, he was a law clerk and an attorney with the law firm of Rathbone, Kelly and Drye, New York, N. Y. For several months in 1949, O'Connor was a legal assistant to John Foster Dulles, then United States Senator from New York State. From 1950 to 1953, O'Connor was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency. Since 1953 he has been employed by the Department of State as a special assistant to the Secretary of State. In 1956, he was Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations. (The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956; 77-55354-28)

Unfavorable Information

[redacted] former Special Agent of the FBI, then an official in the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State, stated in 1953 that in a conversation with [redacted] another former Special Agent of the FBI, a public affairs officer in the Bureau of European Affairs in the Department of State, [redacted] stated that O'Connor was engaged to a Miss [redacted] (123-14940-22)

In 1953, Al Friendly, assistant managing editor of the Washington Post, advised that Miss [redacted] at one time carried on an affair with Roderick L. O'Connor, a special assistant to Secretary of State Dulles. (123-14940-35)

[redacted] was investigated under the European Recovery Program. Mr. Friendly advised in 1953 that he had picked up a story concerning [redacted] to the effect that she had certain ideological motives that were contrary to those expected of a Government employee, that there was a question pertaining to her morals, that she had passed cables to the German mission, and that she had served as a hostess to the German mission.

Mrs. Dorothy Houghton, <sup>(a)</sup> Deputy of Governor Harold Stassen, Foreign Operations Administration, advised that she had no knowledge of [redacted] having served as hostess to the German mission. (123-14940-37)

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Results of investigation of Hassenstein furnished Civil Service Commission in 1953 and 1954. [redacted] reported to be leaving the United States in 1954 by a member of her staff at Foreign Operations Administration. (123-14040-2)

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Favorable Information

Former and present professional associates, acquaintances, former teachers, and neighbors have stated that O'Connor is a loyal American citizen. (77-55354)

Other Information

Referral/Consult

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DR. JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

Dr. Julius Robert Oppenheimer appears to be identical with the Oppenheimer indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Oppenheimer was born April 22, 1904, at New York, N. Y. He received an A. B. degree from Harvard University in 1925 and a Ph. D degree from Göttingen University, Germany, in 1927. Oppenheimer was associated with the University of California, Berkeley, California, and the California Institute of Technology from 1928 until 1942 when he was granted a leave of absence. He served as director of the atomic bomb project at the Detection of Substituted Metals project at the Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California, and the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, New Mexico, during World War II. Since 1947, Oppenheimer has been director and professor of physics at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. From 1946 to 1953, he was chairman of the General Advisory Board of the Atomic Energy Commission and a consultant with the Commission.

(100-17823-353X; Summary of Soviet and Satellite Espionage, September, 1955, p. 353) (Who's Who in America, 1956-1957)

Unfavorable Information

Oppenheimer was investigated by the FBI in 1941 based on an allegation that he was present at a meeting in the Fall of 1940 attended by two prominent Communist Party\* functionaries. In April of 1943 the U. S. Army took over investigation of scientists at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, which included Oppenheimer. FBI investigation was reinstituted in 1943.

Bureau investigation reflects that in late 1942 or early 1943, Oppenheimer was approached by a friend, Hanser Maurice Chevalier, on behalf of Peter Ivanov, Soviet official, to furnish information concerning the atomic bomb project to the Russians. Oppenheimer and Chevalier both have stated that Oppenheimer rejected this approach.

\*See Appendix for Citation.

Investigation of Oppenheimer reflected that he had been considered a Communist Party\* member by Communist Party officials; that he had attended Communist Party meetings and meetings where Communist Party officials were present; that his wife [redacted] also a scientist, have been Communist Party members; and that he refused to lend his support to the long-range detection program for determining atomic explosions in other countries. (100-17823-846, 888X)

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On December 23, 1953, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) suspended AEC clearance of Oppenheimer. In April, 1954, an AEC Personnel Security Board was convened to determine his suitability for continued access to AEC classified data. On May 27, 1954, the Board announced its findings that Oppenheimer was loyal, but by a two to one decision recommended that his AEC clearance not be reinstated. On June 23, 1954, the AEC, by a four to one decision, upheld the recommendation of the Personnel Security Board and denied Oppenheimer clearance for access to restricted data. (100-17823-1030)

#### Other Information

Oppenheimer is the subject of a pending case, Internal Security - R. He is also the subject of a completed Atomic Energy Act investigation. Results have been disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

JOSEPH BECKER PHILLIPS

Joseph Becker Phillips appears to be identical with the Phillips indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Phillips was born on December 3, 1900, at Paducah, Kentucky. He was graduated from Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, with an A.B. degree in 1921 and attended the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University, New York, N. Y., during 1921-1922. Phillips was a newspaper reporter and news correspondent from 1923 to 1937. From 1937 to 1941, he was an editor with Newsweek magazine. He served in the United States Army during World War II, serving in 1945 as a special assistant to the United States Ambassador to Russia in the position of chief, Office of War Information (OWI) in Moscow. From 1946 to 1950, he was an editor and columnist with Newsweek in New York, N. Y. Since 1950, Phillips has been with the Department of State. In 1954, he was named a consul and secretary in the diplomatic service. In 1955, he was public affairs counselor at Bonn, Germany. (123-4516-3; 116-388789-1; Who's Who in America, Vol. 29, 1956-1957; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956)

Unfavorable Information

A highly confidential investigative technique advised that a Mrs. Phillips of 3031 Ecentic Place, Bronx, New York, the address of Joseph Becker Phillips in 1946-1948, invited Soviet Consul General Lomakin to her home to a supper party to be held November 20, 1948. It was noted that Mr. and Mrs. Phillips had met Lomakin in Moscow in 1944, at which time Phillips was in charge of the Office of War Information in Moscow. (116-388789; 123-4516-3, 9)

Favorable Information

Former employees, former and present professional associates, social acquaintances, and neighbors have stated that they believe Phillips to be a loyal citizen. (123-4516)

Other Information

Phillips has been investigated by the Bureau under Voice of America, 1950; Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1953. Results disseminated.

THEOPHYLACTOS ACHILLES POLYZOIDES

Theophylactos Achilles Polyzoides appears to be identical with the Polyzoides indicated in information furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Polyzoides was born in New York, N. Y., on January 30, 1909. He was graduated from Williams College in 1930 with an A. B. degree. In 1931, he received an M. A. degree from Columbia University. From 1931 to 1942, he was in the banking business in New York, N. Y. From 1942 to 1946, he was an Army officer in intelligence work. Since 1946, he has been in intelligence work with the State Department. In 1955, Polyzoides was director, Special Projects Staff, Department of State. (116-168091-1, 2)

Unfavorable Information

Files of the Security Office of the Department of State contain statements from a number of confidential informants to the effect that Polyzoides was procommunist, radical, and of dubious background. There were also rumors of Polyzoides having left-wing connections. (116-168091-19, 20)

The files of the Military District of Washington reflected that a reliable informant stated that Polyzoides voiced strong approval of Russian methods. (116-168091-19, 20)

(a)

Colonel [ ] who was associated with Polyzoides in Military Intelligence during World War II, stated that 98 percent of the reports relating to communist activities in the Balkan countries and Greece which were sent to Polyzoides for evaluation never reached individuals for whom they were intended. Colonel [ ] advised in 1950 that he had obtained about 250 reports containing adverse information regarding communism in the Balkans from the wastebasket in Polyzoides' mail in Military Intelligence. According to Grombach, this obviously indicated that Polyzoides and his associates were attempting to eliminate or destroy these reports. (116-168091-18, 50, 52X1, 24X)

Colonel [ ] stated that Polyzoides' failure to furnish reports to proper individuals could not have been based on poor judgment or lack of experience but was, he believed, the result of "bias, stupidity or loyalty to a subversive ideology. (140-1908-58)

[redacted] who was a special consultant for G-2 from 1944 to 1948 and an associate of Polyzoides, advised that he felt Polyzoides showed professional incompetence and a lack of balance in favor of the Communist Party\* line. (140-1909-61)

[redacted] associated with Polyzoides from 1942 to 1944 in G-2, stated that Polyzoides withheld reports containing subversive information from individuals to whom the reports should have been forwarded as a result of incompetence or deliberate purpose. (140-1909-60, 61)

[redacted] formerly associated with Polyzoides in G-2, said that in conferences Polyzoides upheld aid to the communists in the Balkans and supported the idea of bringing Russia into the war against Japan. (140-1909-63)

Polyzoides was identified as "Case Number 79" among the State Department employees with questionable loyalty by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in the Senate in 1950. (116-163091-60)

Colonel [redacted] reported that Polyzoides' father was a "liberal" and connected with the Greek American Liberal Committee and the Greek Educational Center, the latter organization being affiliated with the International Labor Defense.\* (116-163091-14, 15, 30, 16, 52X1, 24X)

Major John Merrill, U. S. Army (Retired), who stated he had served with Army Intelligence for 20 years, stated that he was of the opinion that Polyzoides' father, a former columnist for the Los Angeles Times, distorted facts in his articles in such a way as to show a pro-Soviet attitude. Major Merrill stated that Polyzoides' father professed to be anticommunist, but he usually qualified his articles and lectures in such a way as to express pro-Soviet views. (116-163091-1, 27, 33, 40; 105-3131-2, 3)

#### Favorable Information

Polyzoides was cleared in 1951 and 1955 for Government service.  
(140-1909-68)

#### Other Information

Polyzoides was investigated by the Bureau under Atomic Energy Act of 1946, in 1950, and under Security of Government Employees in 1953. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for Citation.

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### DAVID HENRY POPPER

David Henry Popper appears to be identical with the Popper indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as one of a group under State-Policy Planning who "Halt all output unfavorable to Communist \_ at United Nations."

#### Background

Popper was born on October 3, 1912, in New York, N. Y. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1932 with an A. B. degree. He received an M. A. degree from that institution in 1934. From 1934 to 1942, Popper was employed by the Foreign Policy Association, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., and New York, N. Y., doing research and editorial work. Popper served in the U. S. Army from 1942 to 1945. Since 1945 he has been employed by the Department of State in matters pertaining to the United Nations. In 1954 Popper was made director of the Office of United Nations Political and Security Affairs.

(116-422271-1; The Biographic Register, 1956)

#### Unfavorable Information

The July 16, 1938 issue of the Saturday Review of Literature contained a book review by David Popper on China Fights Back, a book written by Agnes Smedley. Popper stated in this review that although Smedley's books were written from the communist viewpoint and were hasty and fragmentary they were of great value as reports on conditions which would go unreported otherwise. Popper described Smedley as "that redoubtable fighter of the rights of the underdog." (121-9177-2; 100-267380-123)

Smedley was identified by [ ] as assisting him in recruiting agents for Soviet espionage activities in China.

In 1939, Adam Von Trott zu Solz, German representative of the Institute of Pacific Relations, \* visited the United States to attend a conference of that organization. During his stay in the United States he was in contact with David Popper. (65-5939-25x, 26, 34)

A review of the publication Amerasia\* from 1937 to 1941 indicated that Popper joined the editorial staff of that publication in approximately December, 1937, and was a member of the editorial board in 1941, according to the April, 1941, issue. (100-196347-2; 121-9177-21)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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In 1952, Budenz stated that he had heard that David Henry Popper was a communist but could not recall his source. Budenz stated that Popper had been named as one of those on the Amerasia staff, who was "a communist." Budenz said he believed he first heard this information in about 1941. (121-9177-52)

The name of David Popper appeared on index cards seized when the Commonwealth College, \* Mena, Arkansas, was convicted in 1941 on charges of displaying an illegal emblem, the hammer and sickle, and failure to display the American flag, and teaching anarchy. (121-9177-24)

[redacted] attorney, Mena, Arkansas, who assisted in prosecuting the Commonwealth College, said that he did not know the significance of the index cards. (121-9177-24)

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Popper advised Bureau Agents in 1943 that he first came in contact with Alger Hiss in December, 1945, when he was originally employed in the Office of United Nations Affairs in the State Department. Popper stated that from that time until the early part of 1947 when Hiss resigned that he was not in close contact with Hiss. (74-1333-2836)

Technical coverage advised that in 1946 Florence Popper, wife of David Popper, was in frequent contact with Beadie Magdoff, regarding activities of the League of Women Voters in Alexandria, Virginia. Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, has stated that Harry Magdoff was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in the 1940's in Washington, D. C., and New York, N. Y. (121-9177-21) Beadie Magdoff, wife of Harry Magdoff.

#### Favorable Information

Current and former associates, acquaintances, and neighbors have stated that they believe Popper to be a loyal American citizen. Popper was cleared as eligible on loyalty in 1948 and 1952. The Department of State, Office of Security files, reflect that Popper was suspended from duty under Executive Order 10450 in July, 1954, and restored to duty in October, 1954. Above files reflect the reason for suspension as "some Amerasia\* contacts." (121-9177-NR, 10/11/47, 62; 116-422371-19)

Civil Service Commission advised in 1955 that Popper had been retained. In 1956, the Civil Service Commission advised that Popper had received "favorable determination." (121-9177-63; NR 4/12/56)

#### Other Information

Popper has been the subject of the following Bureau investigations: Loyalty of Government Employees, 1948, supplemental investigation, 1950; Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1955. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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WALTER ALBRECHT RADIUS

Walter Albrecht Radius appears to be identical with the Walter Radius indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as in State-Policy Planning. "Associated with Hiss. Research Associate of IPR. Blocked all anti-Communist activities while Board Assistant under Bedell Smith." (100-420468-1)

Background

Radius was born on April 25, 1910, at San Francisco, California. He was graduated from Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, with an A. B. degree in 1932, and received M. B. A. and Ph. D. degrees from that institution in 1934 and 1942 respectively. From 1934 to 1937, he was an investment analyst in San Francisco. In 1938, he was given a Rockefeller Fellowship doing independent research with the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). \* From 1939 to 1942, he taught at Stanford University. He has been with the Department of State since 1942. In 1954, he was a special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. (116-390964-1)

Unfavorable Information

A highly confidential investigative technique reflected that Walter Radius, School of Business Administration, Stanford University, contributed to the San Francisco Bay Region Division of the IPR in 1936 to 1939 in a personnel security questionnaire. (116-390964-1, 2)

According to the Palo Alto Times, Palo Alto, California, September 26, 1940, Walter Radius and Louise Bransten were to participate in a round-table discussion on a program for peace. A highly confidential investigative technique reflected in 1945 that Bransten had joined the Communist Party\* in 1936 and had been active on behalf of the Party in groups designed to advance the Communist Party program. (116-390964-2; 100-17139-339)

The security files of the State Department reflect that Radius' name appears on a list prepared in 1950 of individuals who had official association with Alger Hiss. Radius was shown to have been associated with Hiss on an assignment as advisor with the United States delegation at the United Nations General Assembly in London in 1946. (121-8046-5)

\*See Appendix for citation.

Mrs. Barbara Radius, wife of Walter Radius, advised Bureau Agents in 1940, that her husband had attended two Brookings Institute conferences at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, and Stanford University concerning international affairs in the Summers of 1947 and 1948 in which Alger Hiss took an active part. Mrs. Radius stated that she did not know any of Hiss's close associates. She said that she and her husband had attended several State Department social functions at which Hiss has been present. (116-393334-5)

A highly confidential investigative technique reflected that Barbara Brown Radius of Stanford University had corresponded with Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] San Francisco, California, in 1940. [redacted] was an executive secretary of the IPR. \* (116-393334-2)

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A highly confidential investigative technique advised that Mrs. J. Ida Radius, San Francisco, contributed \$10 to the San Francisco Bay Region Division, American Council of the IPR, in November, 1930. Mrs. Radius was the mother of Walter Radius.

#### Favorable Information

Former and present associates, acquaintances, former supervisors, and neighbors stated that they would recommend Radius for a position of trust and that they know of nothing derogatory regarding his loyalty, associates, or character.

#### Other Information

Radius was the subject of a preliminary inquiry, Loyalty of Government Employees in 1948. A full field investigation was not conducted. Radius was investigated by the Bureau under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1953; Security of Government Employees, 1953. Records disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

**JAMES QUINTER REBER**

James Quinter Reber appears to be identical with the Reber listed in material furnished by General Trudeau.

**Background**

Referral/Consult



(118-7892-1, 10, 20)

**Unfavorable Information**

A character reference of Reber, [redacted] executive assistant to former Secretary General Trygve Lie, United Nations, was reported to have spoken in defense of a known espionage agent who was withdrawn from a commission attached to United Nations, according to [redacted] security advisor, United Nations, in 1949. [redacted] stated that [redacted] advocated a United Nations investigation as to the source of the alleged "character assassination." (118-7892-12)

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Another character reference of Reber was one Kermit Eby, associate professor of social science of the University of Chicago. The Chicago Police Department advised in 1949 that Kermit Eby was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy.\* (118-7892-11)

George Emerson Beauchamp, associate director, Committee on Occupied Areas, American Council on Education, was listed as a social acquaintance of Reber. An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past has stated that Beauchamp was one of the individuals who picketed the Capitol Building, Washington, D. C., in 1947 in connection with a demonstration supported by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.\* (118-7892-18)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Reber also listed Fisher Howe, Department of State, as an individual who knew him professionally. Information concerning Howe is set forth under separate caption in this memorandum. (115-7392-18)

Favorable Information

Former and current professional associates, social acquaintances, and neighbors have stated that they consider Reber to be a loyal American citizen. Reber was cleared in 1952 and in 1954 for Government service. (115-7592-21, 22)

Other Information

Referral/Consult

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### JAMES BARRETT RESTON

James Barrett Reston appears to be identical with the Reston indicated in the material furnished by General Trudeau.

#### Background

Reston was born November 3, 1903, at Clydebank, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1910. He obtained derivative citizenship through his parents. Reston was graduated from the University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, with a B.S. degree in 1932. He was associated with Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and the Cincinnati National League baseball team during 1933 and 1934 in public relations work. From 1934 to 1939, he was a reporter with the Associated Press in New York, N. Y., and London, England. Since 1939, he has been associated with The New York Times. (Who's Who in America, 1956-57; 62-99212-2)

#### Unfavorable Information

In 1948, the State Department advised that it was concerned with a leak of secret information to the press concerning the publication in a New York newspaper of information obtained from a secret document entitled "Soviet Violations of Treaties and Agreements." The State Department advised that Reston was one of those individuals suspected and asked the Bureau to attempt to develop latent fingerprints for possible identification with the fingerprints of Reston. No latent fingerprints of value were developed. (62-50301-242)

The January 16, 1953, issue of Counterattack accused The New York Times of giving aid to Stalin. It further stated that a British professor, Dr. George E. C. Catlin, had recently told a University of California group that the giving of a list of questions to Stalin for answers just before Christmas, as done by James Reston of The New York Times, was "journalistic bumbling." (100-350512-515; 62-69212-2)

Referral/Consult

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Referral/Consult

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Bureau files contain numerous references to telephone and personal contacts Reston has made as diplomatic correspondent of The New York Times with ambassadors from foreign countries as well as high State Department officials in Washington, D. C. (65-40233-747X; 65-30602-435X2; 108-52223-1758; 65-40337-020; 65-30159-127)

Other Information

Reston has not been investigated by the Bureau. Reston was subject of G-2 name check request which indicated no subversive derogatory information. (62-00527-41830)

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[redacted] appears to be identical with the [redacted] indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

[redacted] (77-70303-47; 123-1272-1; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956)

Unfavorable Information

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Monsignor [redacted] St. Mary's Home for Hungarian Girls, New York, N. Y., stated that he had left Hungary in 1947. He advised that it was rumored then that [redacted] the American Legation in Budapest, Hungary, "was not a person the Hungarians could trust." (123-1272-19)

Congressman Alvin Bentley, (a) former second secretary at the United States Legation in Budapest, Hungary, during the late 1940's has alleged that Rowey insisted that a self-admitted, card-carrying Communist Party member not be discharged from her position with the legation on the basis that she had been forced to join the Communist Party in Hungary. Bentley also alleged that Cardinal Mindszenty on one occasion requested another interpreter although he had used [redacted] previously. Bentley stated that [redacted] was not trusted by friendly Hungarians who visited the United States Legation in Budapest. He also advised that [redacted] was careless regarding security of highly confidential documents. (123-1272-13)

Barry Foley, former security officer in the United States Legation in Budapest while [redacted] was assigned there, stated that [redacted] had told him that he was a liberal but not a communist. Foley stated that [redacted] had associated with former communist "pals" merely to gain information. Foley also stated that [redacted] was a Hungarian national [redacted] market operators in Hungary. Foley also alleged that Cardinal Mindszenty, at the time of his conviction in 1949 by the communist regime, "refused to speak through [redacted]" because [redacted] was too close to the communists and talked too much. (123-1272-23)

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A report of the Security Division of the State Department dated December 21, 1950, contains a complaint regarding [redacted]. A Mrs. [redacted] and her [redacted] had intimated that [redacted] whom they believed to be on the Hungarian Desk, had used his official contacts with them for attempted personal gain. Mrs. [redacted] produced what appeared to be originals of two letters from [redacted] concerning the sale of some [redacted] manuscripts and a letter from the manager of the European office of the New York Herald Tribune Syndicate to [redacted]. According to [redacted] the Herald Tribune had bought the [redacted] manuscripts apparently from impressions gained from [redacted]. According to the Herald Tribune letter to [redacted] no manuscripts were purchased by the Herald Tribune but material was obtained by the Herald Tribune in an interview with the [redacted] (123-1272-25)

Dr. Maria Stoller, who was assigned to the American Legation in Budapest during [redacted] tour of duty there, advised the State Department Security Office in 1951 that [redacted] was friendly with a Mrs. [redacted] who were both well-known communists after World War I. Dr. Stoller stated that Mrs. [redacted] had been appointed chief of the United States Information Service Library in Budapest by [redacted] and had been defended from criticism by [redacted]. Dr. Stoller stated that Mrs. [redacted] boasted that she had access to highly confidential information through [redacted] (123-1272-25)

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[redacted] who also served in the American Legation in Budapest, advised State Department security agents in 1951 that the controversy over Mrs. [redacted] had been referred to the chief of the mission at Budapest. [redacted] stated that it was the opinion of political officers on the scene that the communist government of Bela Kun after World War I was not the Soviet-dominated regime that exists today, but was rather a left-wing socialism not identifiable with the Marxist-Leninist scheme. According to [redacted] Mrs. [redacted] had been stenographers for the Bela Kun government. (123-1272-20)

[redacted] stated that the greatest criticism of [redacted] as being procommunist was his support of one Imre Kovach who was attached in 1951 to the Hungarian National Council in New York, N. Y. According to [redacted] Kovach was a leader of a peasant party in Hungary which was duped by communist organizers infiltrating into Hungarian political activities. After three years, Kovach became aware of communist infiltration, left his party, told his story to the American Legation and fled the country. (123-1272-23)

[redacted] also advised that while Kovach was in Budapest, the policy of the United States was not always in agreement with the stand taken by Cardinal Mindszenty. He said that many officers of the legation came under suspicion because they were not in agreement with Cardinal Mindszenty. (123-1272-23)

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Records of the State Department in 1951 reflected that when [ ] was acting director of the United States Information Service in Budapest, he had granted a letter of recommendation to a former employee of the United States Information Service in Budapest after she had been refused a visa because she had been declared guilty of perjury in a State Department investigation. She had also admitted to the State Department in Budapest that she had been a member of the Communist Party.

#### Other Information

[ ] in an interview with Bureau Agents in 1950, stated that at the time he was graduated from [ ] he belonged to a group which believed in socialism or social communism. He stated that in college this group read all literature on socialism to acquire "a broad outlook." [ ] said that he had remained a member of this group for three or four years after which time he realized the fallacy of socialism and discarded these theories. (123-1272-23)

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#### Favorable Information

Some associates and acquaintances in the State Department have stated that [ ] is a loyal citizen and definitely anticommunist. [ ] was cleared in 1955 for Government employment. (123-1272-30)

[ ] was investigated by the Bureau in 1946 under Voice of America and in 1950 and 1953 supplemental investigations were conducted. Results disseminated.

## CHALLERS MCGEAK ROBERTS

Challers McGeah Roberts appears to be identical with the Roberts indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

### Background

Roberts was born November 18, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1933 with an A. B. degree. Since 1933, Roberts has held a position as reporter with various newspapers and news services including the Washington Post; the Associated Press; the Toledo News-Bee, Toledo, Ohio; Japanese Times, an English-language newspaper in Tokyo, Japan; the Washington Daily News, Washington, D. C. Since 1941, Roberts has been with the Washington Times Herald, now known as the Washington Post and Times Herald. (77-23454-1)

### Unfavorable Information

In 1954, the Department of State requested the Bureau to consider investigation of Roberts to determine the source of unauthorized disclosures appearing in two articles written by Roberts which were published in the Washington Post and Times Herald, November 5 and November 8, 1954. These articles concerned United States negotiations with Nationalist China. The Attorney General requested that Roberts be interviewed in connection with this matter. (65-63114-5, 6, 8)

Roberts was interviewed by Bureau Agents in 1955, but declined to divulge the source or sources of his information. Roberts stated that he had not seen or had in his possession any classified documents which would have helped him in preparing the two articles. (65-63114-15, 18)

The Attorney General advised in 1955 that prosecution would not seem feasible and no further investigation was requested. (65-63114-24)

### Other Information

Roberts was investigated in 1942 by the Bureau under Office of Coordinator of Information-Employee. In 1955, a preliminary investigation was conducted re allegations of "leaks." Results disseminated.

EMERSON ADAMS ROSS

Emerson Adams Ross appears to be identical with the Ross indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as in State-Policy Planning. "Halt(s) all output unfavorable to Communist \_ at United Nations." (100-420468-1)

Background

Ross was born on March 27, 1905, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1927 with a B.S. degree. He received an M.C.S.\* degree from the Tuck School in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1928. From 1928 through 1931 he was a statistician in private industry. From 1931 to 1945 he served with various Government agencies in Washington, D. C., including the Federal Employment Stabilization Board, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, and the War Production Board (WPB). During 1943, he was on loan to the Harriman Mission, London, England, as an economic advisor. From 1945 to 1948, he was with the Supreme Command, Allied Powers, Department of the Army in Washington, D. C., and Tokyo as chief, Statistics and Research Division. In 1948 and 1949, he was deputy executive for the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Shanghai, China. In 1950, he was appointed special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs of the State Department, Washington, D. C. In 1953, he became the chief of the Investment and Development Staff of the State Department. (121-20588-3, 11, 51; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956)

Unfavorable Information

Quincy Adams of the Economic and Scientific Section, Supreme Command, Allied Powers, stated in 1949, according to a Department of Defense report, that Ross had been the center of a group in the WPA which had gone far beyond the "new deal" pattern. He said Ross was decidedly a "red." Adams said that Ross brought "leftish" individuals into jobs that were vacant. Adams stated that he had heard Ross argue for abolition of business and say that the big disaster of the war was that anyone could make a profit from it. Ross, Adams said, had always advocated collectivism and state ownership and had shown abhorrence of private enterprise. (121-20588-1)

\*Master of Commercial Science.

In 1950, Adams advised Bureau Agents that he had probably been too enthusiastic in previously describing Ross as a "red," but that he considered Ross to be a "fellow traveler," a term which Ross defined as a person sympathetic to the concept of strong and continuing expansion of Government controls to the detriment of the "body politic." Adams stated that in Japan Ross had hired an advisor, Shigeto Tsuru, whom Ross stated was "a leading Japanese Marxian." (121-20588-51)

Tsuru, a student at Harvard University from 1933 to 1940, was repatriated to Japan in 1942. Documents abandoned by Tsuru indicate that he had been active in promoting Science and Society\*, Marxian quarterly, and was personally acquainted with its editors. Documents also indicate Tsuru discussed with the editors the procedures for directing study groups among intellectuals for the discussion of Marxist problems and the furthering of the Communist Party\* program. Tsuru also compared Communist Party workers schools and the study groups, and indicated that the function of the study groups was to introduce Marxism into the professions (lawyers, doctors, university professors) with the aim of eventually bringing them into the Party workers schools as a step to forming revolutionary organizations. (100-208017-30)

Adams stated that Ross had favored the Kodan System in Japan. According to Adams, the Kodan System advocated the extension of Government controls and was opposed to the United States policy of democratizing Japan. Adams said the Kodan System was adopted and functioned until 1949 when it went out of existence. (121-20588-51)

Results of a Counterintelligence Corps(CIC) investigation in 1949 reflected that one informant, A760, not further identified, said that Ross was one of a group of impractical theorists and that he did not recommend Ross unless there was strict administrative control over him. Another confidential informant, A776, not further identified, said that Ross had an unrealistic approach to economics and that Ross was closely associated with a group in the Economic and Scientific Section in Tokyo which, according to hearsay, had "pinkish tendencies." (121-20588-7)

Ormond Friele, Office of the Under Secretary of the Army, who had known Ross in the WPB, described Ross as a schemer and theorist. (121-20588-7)

\*See Appendix for citation.

Major General William F. Marguat, United States Army, chief, Research and Statistics Section, Far Eastern Command, said that Ross had served under him in Japan and that he believed Ross was a theorist who believed in a Utopian plan. General Marguat said he thought Ross was lost of center in his thinking.

(121-20588-7)

G. Robert Fleming, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Supreme Command, Allied Powers, was interviewed by Bureau Agents in 1950 regarding the discrepancy between information he furnished to CIC in 1949 and to the State Department in 1950. Fleming stated the information he had given in 1949 that Ross had created a "crank-up" program for the Japanese economy which had been laughed out of existence did not fairly reflect his (Fleming's) opinion. He stated that information he had given to the State Department in 1950 was complimentary of Ross and representative of his current opinion of Ross. (121-20588-7, 51)

Harry C. Wright, a representative of Remington Rand, Incorporated, in Tokyo, was interviewed by G-2 in 1949. Wright said he had been employed with Ross at the WPB in Washington in 1941 and in the Far East Command from 1946 to 1947. Wright stated that Ross's ideology tended in the direction of socialism and that Ross did not favor the return of American interests in Japan to American businessmen under the occupation of Japan. According to Wright, Ross was a strong supporter of the Kodan System. (121-20588-1)

David M. Maynard, foreign service officer of the Department of State, stated that he was in close contact with Ross in Tokyo from 1947 to 1949. Maynard said that Ross's ideology leaned toward socialism and that Ross was undoubtedly a liberal economist and a "planned economy boy." (121-20588-51)

Frank Andrew March, chief, Management Analysis Division, Deputy Chief Comptroller, Research and Development Command, Department of the Air Force, advised Bureau Agents in 1950 that to the best of his knowledge Ross was not a communist. However, March stated, there was an area of doubt due to Ross's close association with a clique of Army civilian employees. March stated that the possible reason of his doubt in Ross was that all of these employees were subjects of loyalty hearings. He understood that one had been fired, two were cleared and restored to their positions, and that three more had been returned from Japan to the United States for hearings. (121-20588-51)

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March said he believed Ross was very liberal, but within constitutional limits and that Ross had never given him any reason to believe he favored overthrowing the United States Government. March said that there were probably people in Japan from 1946 to 1948 who did not make a fine distinction between a communist and a socialist. He described these people as "extreme rightists" and named Quincy Adams and Ormond Fricke, sources of information on Ross, as two persons who thought that anyone to their left was a communist. (121-20588-51)

Doctor G. H. Powley, Foreign Trade Division, Economic and Scientific Section, the Pentagon, was interviewed by CIC in 1949. He stated that Ross and his wife in their stay in the Far East had "preached the same thing," which was that communist occupation of Asia was highly desirable. They had further predicted that Japan would go communist in three years. Doctor Powley advised Bureau Agents in 1950 that in 1946 when Ross was in Tokyo, his wife, Frances Ross, had secured employment in Tokyo under her maiden name which was a violation of regulations prohibiting dependents from being with their husbands in that particular area. Doctor Powley stated that when this was discovered Frances Ross was sent to Korea for a period of time. (121-20588-51)

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A confidential informant, [redacted] in a CIC report, stated in 1949 that Ross was a person who "read Karl Marx at an early age and never grew up." The informant stated that in 1940 or 1941 he attended a party in Washington, D. C., at which Ross was present. According to the informant, Ross was heard to ask, during a discussion on a "bloody American revolution," "how much blood shall we let?" The informant advised that it was his opinion that Mrs. Ross was a fellow traveler, if not a communist, and appeared to be more rabid than Ross. The informant stated that some remarks she made indicated she believed in a totalitarian state. (121-20588-1)

Douglas Lincoln Cullison, chief, Management Analysis Division, Research and Development Command, Department of the Air Force, advised in 1950 that he had known Ross since about 1937 and 1938, both professionally and socially. Cullison stated that Ross was a cold-blooded, intellectually dishonest egotist who would consider his judgment superior to the laws of the land. Cullison stated that in the late 1930's at a party in Washington Ross took part in a discussion regarding revolution in this country. Cullison stated that he had no doubt that Ross at that time favored a revolution in this country. Cullison advised that he had met Ross's wife at several social gatherings and got the impression that she was a "parlor pink" which he said meant that she believes there are great social injustices in the United States which can be cured by a modified Russian system. Cullison said she did not have sufficient judgment to understand the implication of that way of thinking. (121-20588-51)

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Doctor Sherwood H. Fine, economic advisor, Supreme Command for Allied Powers, advised in 1950 that he worked with Ross from 1943 to 1945 in Tokyo. Fine stated that Ross was critical of the Nationalist Government of China because of the corruption within that government. However, Fine believed that Ross was anticommunist and that his political and economic views were in keeping with a free trade system. (121-20533-51)

Edgar J. Burns, air attache, La Paz, Bolivia, stated in 1951 that he attended a staff meeting in Japan with Ross several years previously. Burns stated that the meeting had been called to discuss a protest regarding treatment of War Department civilians, but that there was a discussion concerning "Dialectics" instead of the protest for which the meeting had been called. Burns did not define the meaning of the word "Dialectics." (121-20533-55)

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert H. Harmon stated that when he was chief of the Economics Division, Osaka Military Government team in Japan, he received a call from Mr. Burns to meet and discuss an important problem. Colonel Harmon stated that he met with Burns and William H. Rogers who described the so-called protest meeting such that he (Harmon) said it was evident they had been "admitted to a communist cell." (121-20533-59)

William H. Rogers was interviewed in 1952 and stated that Ross was one of a group of impractical theorists who by design or ignorance had misinterpreted Government directions regarding decentralization of Japanese industry so that some socialization would have resulted if their ideas had been carried out. (121-20533-59)

The Department of State requested additional investigation of Ross in 1953 under Executive Order 10450 based on information that Nathan Silvermaster, on an application for employment in 1937, had indicated he had prepared a report under the supervision of Emerson Ross in the WPA. Individuals who had known Silvermaster and Ross at the WPA were unable to recall that Silvermaster had ever been under Ross's supervision. (121-20533-57, 60)

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster has been identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, as being involved in espionage activities in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

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According to the State Department, one Karl Borders, an applicant in 1943, had stated that he worked under Ross's supervision at WPA. Individuals who had worked with Ross at the WPA stated that they did not know whether Borders and Ross had any relationship other than at work. (121-20588-67)

Personnel records reflect that Borders visited Russia in the 1920's and early 1930's, and that he had been supervised by Harold Ware from 1925 to 1927 while both were employed with the Russian Reconstruction Farms in the North Caucasus, Russia. Whittakers Chambers, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, has stated that Harold Ware in 1935 was the leader of a communist underground group in Washington, D. C. According to the Washington Evening Star, January 1, 1953, Karl Borders, official of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, died on January 29, 1953, in a New York hospital.

Ross advised the State Department that he had employed one Morris Levine as a statistician at one time in Japan. Morris Levine was removed from Government employment on June 6, 1950, under authority of Public Law 808. In 1956, Levine appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and refused to say, on the grounds of possible self-incrimination, whether he had engaged in subversive activities in Japan or if he had known any communists at General MacArthur's Headquarters during his employment in Tokyo. (121-20588-67, 69)

Donald P. Warner, who stated that he was slightly associated with Ross, stated that Ross was one of a group in the State Department which Warner described as a subversive core in economic areas of the Department. Warner said that their activities included a conspiracy to the detriment of Finland's lumber trade and against the interests of the United States. Warner said that the "conspiracy" led the timber trade in Finland to increase pulp and paper production and at the same time to deny to Finnish producers the markets in which to sell their goods. Warner stated that these efforts ended in conditions which prompted the Soviet Union to assist Finland by purchasing newsprint and wood pulp. (121-41598-12)

#### Favorable Information

Rufus B. Smith, assistant chief, Investment and Economic Development Staff, Department of State, stated that he felt that rumors regarding Ross and his group in Japan being "leftish" were part of a plot to discredit that group by a group of retired Army officers and business men. Smith stated that Ross had nothing to do with the hiring of Shigetsu Tsuru who has been reported previously as a "leading Japanese Marxian." (121-30588-51)

Current and past associates of Ross have stated that they consider him to be a loyal American citizen. Ross was declared "eligible on loyalty" in 1951 and received a "favorable determination" in 1956. (121-20588-55, NR 7-11-56)

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Other Information

Ross was investigated by the Bureau in 1950 under Loyalty of Government Employees. Additional investigation of Ross was conducted in 1956. Results disseminated.

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WALT WHITMAN ROSTOW

Walt Whitman Rostow appears to be identical with the Rostow indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Headed so-called Intelligence Research which influences policy favorably towards Communist China and USSR." (100-430402-1)

Background

Rostow was born October 7, 1918, in New York, N. Y. He was graduated from Yale University in 1938 with an A. B. degree and received a Ph. D. degree from that same institution in 1940. From 1940 to 1941, he was an economics instructor at Columbia University, New York, N. Y. From 1941 to 1945, Rostow served with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), serving from 1943 to 1945 in London. He was an officer in the United States Army from 1942 to 1945. From 1945 to 1948, Rostow was assistant chief, German-Austrian Economic Affairs Division, Department of State. From 1948 to 1947, he taught American history at Oxford University, England. From 1947 to 1948, he served with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. In 1949-1950, he taught American history at Cambridge University, England. Since 1950 he has been a professor of economic history at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Since 1951 he has been a staff member of the Center for International Studies at MIT. In 1953 he was a consultant for the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) 2-4524 (2) 2042-6, 6X4, 2, 20, Who's Who in America (33-1987)

Unfavorable Information

Ralph Easton, Charlottesville, Virginia, former War Department employee who knew Rostow on an official basis in 1943 and 1947, stated that he considered Rostow to be a "bleeding heart." Easton stated that although he felt that Rostow had communist sympathies and leanings, he had no proof to substantiate his opinion, nor did he have knowledge of Rostow being a member of the Communist Party\* or other organizations cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 9835. (2) 2043 (5)

Referral/Consult

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Rostow had listed the name of Francis Bitter of MIT as a social reference in his personal history statement in 1952. Bitter was subject of an investigation under the Loyalty of Government Employees program. The Loyalty Review Board advised the Bureau in 1950 that Francis Bitter had "resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty." (121-22042-18)

The name "Rostow Eugene, CLLA, RM 826, 515 23rd Northwest, 72235" appears in information dated May 14, 1945, regarding communists in the United States Government employed in Washington, D. C. Eugene Rostow was listed as having joined the Communist Party\* since January 1, 1944. An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past has stated that the source of this information is known to him and that the source is thoroughly unreliable. Eugene Victor Rostow, brother of Walt Whitman Rostow, was employed by State Department in Washington, D. C., from 1942 to 1944 (121-22042-9; Who's Who in America, 1955-57)

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that one Eugene V. Rostow, Yale Law School, was a signer of a letter to the

\*See Appendix for citation.

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President of the United States on November 26, 1947, which requested abolition of that committee and a revision of the loyalty program. (121-29042-10)

According to a letter from the Office of the Director of Mutual Security, Office of the President, dated July 30, 1953, Eugene Victor Rostow was one of a group of "economists of the ultra-liberal, reformist trend who formerly held key positions in the Government service and who have, in effect, gone underground. These men are believed to be in close personal association while awaiting an opportunity to rise again to a position of dominance in U.S. economic policy. (62-89527-35360)

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Sarah Rosenbaum, Rostow's aunt, was formerly an active member of the Communist Party\* in New Haven, Connecticut, prior to 1943. (121-29042-10; NH-240-S)

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Sarah Rosenbaum moved to Washington in 1943 to live with her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Rosenbaum Roemer and Milton I. Roemer. The informant advised that Sarah Rosenbaum was advised by them not to carry on her Communist Party\* activities as openly as in the past because of Milton Roemer's position with the United States Public Health Service. (121-29042-10; NH-188-S)

Milton Irwin Roemer was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. The Loyalty Review Board advised in 1951 that Roemer had been declared "eligible on loyalty."

#### Favorable Information

Walt Whitman Rostow testified before the Massachusetts Commission to Investigate Communism on September 24, 1954, concerning communist infiltration of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union (IFLWU). Rostow's testimony was used to trace the "certain pattern of communism that was patently directed by the Union's International Officers. The IFLWU was expelled from the CIO in 1950 for directing its aims toward the achievement of the program and purpose of the Communist Party." (100-92637-903, 912)

Current and former associates and acquaintances have stated that they believe Rostow to be a loyal American citizen.

#### Other Information

The Civil Service Commission advised in 1954 that Rostow, consultant of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary of Defense, had resigned or otherwise

\*See Appendix for citation.

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separated from Federal service prior to decision. A notation was included to the effect that Rostow was terminated on June 30, 1955, at the termination of contract. The Civil Service Commission advised in 1955 that Rostow had been dropped from consideration for employment in 1955 before determination was completed. It was noted that his services were not required.

(121-25042-31, NR 7-25-55)

Rostow has been investigated by the Bureau as follows: Office of Coordinator of Information-Employee, 1942; Loyalty of Government Employees, 1951, 1952; Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1953. Results disseminated.

Rostow is listed as an author of a book, The Prospects for Communist China, copyright 1954 by MIT, and published jointly by The Technology Press of MIT and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Rostow stated that the purposes of the book are to: (1) collect in a short volume "what we know about Communist China"; and (2) assist in making a "forward-looking American policy" by interpreting Communist China's intentions and its ability to achieve them. Rostow states in the preface that a debt was owed to John Fairbank, George Kennan, and John Carter Vincent, among others, for their criticisms and suggestions. Rostow states that the authors "do not underrate the power and confidence of Peking's top leadership; but we are deeply persuaded that, from the common basis of ultimate humanistic values which, though different in form, ultimately bind the nations of the Free World, there can be fashioned societies whose strength and resilience will ultimately make Communism a tragic aberration of this century...." Rostow also states that it is the authors' conviction that "a vigorous Free World policy--political, economic, and military--can contain the military threat of Chinese Communism, defeat its pretensions to political and ideological leadership in Asia, and, in time, diminish or even remove the danger we now confront...."

Information regarding Fairbank, Kennan, and Vincent is set forth under separate captions.

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DEAN RUSK aka DAVID DEAN RUSK

Dean Rusk appears to be identical with the Dean Rusk indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Rusk was born February 9, 1919, Cherokee County, Georgia. Rusk was graduated from Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina, with an A. B. degree in 1931. From 1931 to 1934, he attended Oxford University, Oxford, England, and received A. B. and M. A. degrees as a Rhodes Scholar. From 1934 to 1940, he was associate professor of government and dean of the faculty at Mills College, Oakland, California, during which time he attended the University of California Law School at Berkeley, California. From 1940 to 1946, Rusk served with the United States Army. From 1946 to 1952, Rusk served with the State Department, his position in 1951 being Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. In 1952, Rusk became president of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the General Education Board fund, New York, N. Y. (116-382018-1; Who's Who in America, 1956-57)

Unfavorable Information

A highly confidential investigative technique stated that the name of Dean Rusk, Box 367, Mills College, California, was listed in November, 1937, as a member of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR).<sup>\*</sup> (116-382018-4)

Technical coverage advised in 1947 Alger Hiss contacted Rusk and had lunch with him. (121-8159-24; 65-58402-2477)

Captain A. C. J. Sabatol, deputy chief of Naval Intelligence, advised in 1948 that his agency had experienced considerable trouble in conferences with Rusk inasmuch as Rusk "continuously accepted the Communist Party\* line. Captain Sabatol stated that he had obtained this information from one Captain Kay Smith. (121-8159-11)

Captain Smith, who was attached to the U. S. delegation to the United Nations, denied in 1948 that he had represented Rusk as one who continuously accepted the Communist Party line. Captain Smith said that he had no reason to doubt Rusk's loyalty to the United States. Captain Smith stated that during his associations with Rusk on atomic energy matters, Rusk, in his opinion, had not entirely followed the United States policy and had not in fact always supported the Department of State's attitude on atomic energy policy. Smith said that although members of the Atomic Energy Commission had considerable trouble with Rusk, he was unable to interpret this as a "pro-Soviet attitude." (121-8159-23)

<sup>\*</sup>See Appendix for citation.

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Smith stated that Rusk had opposed the Atomic Energy Commission's report in which it recommended suspension of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in view of its inability to get the Soviet Union to agree to recommendations and plans. Rusk opposed suspension, believing that as long as there was study and consultation on the control of atomic energy, there would always be the possibility that the Soviet Union would change its mind. (121-8488-23)

Technical coverage reflected in 1949 that Dean Rusk had been in contact with a Charles Fahy, Washington, D. C., attorney, who was formerly Assistant Solicitor General in the Department of Justice. This informant reported that Rusk had furnished information to Fahy which in turn had been given to [redacted] Washington representative of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. This information concerned the State Department's future plans for handling affairs with the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the State of Israel. (121-8159-24, 100-353377-13)

[redacted] executive secretary of the Commonwealth Club of California, advised in 1949 that Rusk had spoken at the Club when he was an Assistant Secretary of State. According to [redacted] Rusk admitted being a member of the IPR and stated that he (Rusk) had personally obtained money from the Carnegie Foundation to finance the World Affairs Council which, in [redacted] opinion, was a continuation of the old IPR. [redacted] stated that, in his opinion, Rusk was favorable toward the Chinese communists and evaded questions concerning his feelings toward the Chinese communists. [redacted] stated that Rusk appeared to be more interested in furthering the cause of Chinese communists than the interests of the United States. (116-382018-9)

#### Favorable Information

Former associates, supervisors, neighbors, and acquaintances have stated that they believe Rusk to be a loyal American citizen. Rusk was declared eligible on loyalty in 1949. (121-8159- NR 6/23/49)

#### Other Information

Rusk was investigated by the Bureau in 1948 under Loyalty of Government Employees. An Atomic Energy Act-Applicant investigation in 1953 was discontinued as Rusk was not hired. Results disseminated.

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CHARLES ESKRIDGE SALTSMAN

Charles Eskridge Saltzman appears to be identical with the Saltzman indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Saltzman was born September 19, 1903, in Zamboanga, Philippine Islands, where his father was stationed as a colonel in the United States Army. Saltzman attended Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from 1920 to 1921 and the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, from 1921 to 1926. From 1926 to 1928, he was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, England, where he received A.B. and M.A. degrees. He served in the United States Army until 1930 when he resigned and went with the New York Telephone Company until 1935. He became associated with the New York Stock Exchange in 1935 and in 1940 entered active duty in the United States Army. He was released from active duty in July, 1945, with the rank of brigadier general. From 1947 to 1949 he was an Assistant Secretary of State. In 1949 he became a partner in Henry Sears and Company, private investment firm, New York, N. Y. During 1954-1956 he served as an Under Secretary of State for Administration. (Who's Who in America 1956--1957; 77-63729-28)

Unfavorable Information

Saltzman was first married to Gertrude Lamont Saltzman in 1931, in Washington, D. C. They were divorced at Reno, Nevada, in September, 1947, on the grounds of extreme cruelty, mental in nature. (77-63729-28)

Records of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia show that in March, 1944, Justa Jones and Mary Elizabeth Jones, filed suit against Gertrude Lamont Saltzman Jones. It was charged that between 1945 and 1947 Gertrude Lamont Saltzman debauched and carnally knew Matthew G. Jones, then husband of the plaintiff. Justa and Matthew G. Jones were divorced in December, 1947, and he was married to Mrs. Saltzman shortly thereafter. (77-63729-28)

Matthew Saltzman Jones denied the allegations and in 1951 a mistrial was ordered by the Judge. The case was settled in 1952 with the notation in the court record of "settled and satisfied with prejudice.

(77-63729-28)

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Favorable Information

Former and current business associates, social acquaintances, and neighbors have stated that Saltzman is a loyal American citizen. (77-63729-28).

Other Information

Saltzman was investigated by the Bureau in 1954 under Special Inquiry-State Department. Results disseminated.

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FREDERIC DWIGHT SCHULTHEIS

Frederic Dwight Schultheis appears to be identical with the Schultheis indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Schultheis was born on January 15, 1907, in Seattle, Washington. He was graduated from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, in 1929 with an A.B. degree. He received an M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1939. From 1936 to 1938, Schultheis was employed as a college librarian at the College of Chinese Studies, Peking, China. From 1938 to 1942, he was an associate professor of the Chinese language and history at the University of Washington in Seattle. He served with the United States Air Force from 1942 to 1946 and was at one time the chief of the Intelligence Division, G-2 Section, United States Forces in China. Schultheis returned to the University of Washington as the assistant director of the Far Eastern Institute in 1946, a position he held at the time of an applicant-type investigation in 1947. (118-1403-1)

Unfavorable Information

No identifiable derogatory information was developed concerning Schultheis in a Central Intelligence Agency investigation in 1947. Results disseminated.

Information regarding Schultheis' brother-in-law, Robert Warren Barnett, has been set forth under separate caption in this memorandum. It is noted that Barnett was cleared in 1945, 1954, and 1955.

(121-4022-21, 44, 49)

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BENJAMIN I. SCHWARTZ

Benjamin I. Schwartz appears to be identical with the Benjamin Schwartz indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Headed so-called Intelligence Research which influences policy favorably towards Communist China and USSR." (100-420408-1)

Background

Schwartz was an assistant professor of history at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1953. (100-64700-1162, p. 22)

Unfavorable Information

Referral/Consult

(a)

John Paton Davies, Jr., in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Executive Session in 1951, which is not to be disseminated outside the Bureau, stated that discussion of hiring the persons including Schwartz would lead to exposing "a highly secret operation." Davies said that there was a difference between recommending Schwartz and the other individuals for use by CIA and recommending their regular employment by CIA. Davies said he had seen Schwartz several times but could not remember when he had first met him. Davies said he had never discussed with Schwartz, his possible use in clandestine activities. Davies said he saw no indication that Schwartz associated himself in the direction of communist ideology and had made no inquiries on that matter. Davies said he was interested in Schwartz's knowledge and not his attitude. He denied that he had ever made the statement that Schwartz was "not a communist but, only very politically sophisticated." (52-8821-264, Vol. pp. 1739)

Information regarding Davies set forth under separate caption.

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Dr. Karl August Wittfogel, professor of Chinese history, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, a Bureau source of information, advised in 1953 that he had been present at a meeting of the Operations Planning Committee, the State Department, in about 1947, at which John Paton Davies, Jr., had distributed a paper by Professor Benjamin Schwartz, an assistant professor on the Far East at Harvard University. Dr. Wittfogel stated that this paper purported to point out the difference in the past between the Chinese communists and the Russian communists. Dr. Wittfogel said that it was evident that Davies agreed with the paper although he did not know whether Davies had a mistaken idea or whether it was willful acceptance of a procommunist line at that time. (121-13523-242)

#### Favorable Information

William L. Holland, secretary general of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)\* and executive vice chairman of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, testified before a subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary in 1951 that Benjamin Schwartz was one of a group of writers known for their active opposition to communists whose works had been published by the IPR. (100-84700-1204, p. 1224)

#### Other Information

Schwartz has not been investigated by the Bureau. Information disseminated on Schwartz as result of investigation of Davies.

Schwartz is the author of Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao, published by the Harvard University Press, 1951. He is a co-author with John K. Fairbank and Conrad Brandt of A Documentary History of Chinese Communism, published by Harvard University Press, 1952.

Information regarding Fairbank set forth under separate caption. Conrad Brandt was listed as a staff member of the Russian Research Center, Harvard University, in 1952. Brandt, born in Germany, was naturalized in 1942. He was investigated by the Bureau in 1942 for failure to secure a permit for travel from New York City to Denver, Colorado, as required by the Alien Control Act. He claimed he had attempted to secure travel authority. The United States Attorney in Denver declined prosecution. (100-360557-39, 41, 44)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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## HARRY HITCHINS SCHWARTZ

Harry Hitchins Schwartz appears to be identical with the Schwartz indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

### Background

Schwartz was born on November 8, 1914, at Columbus, Ohio. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1937 with an A.B. degree. Schwartz attended Turner's Diplomatic School, Washington, D. C., in 1938. He has been employed by the State Department since 1940 and was appointed special assistant to the Policy Planning Staff in 1958. In 1956, he was a consul and secretary in the diplomatic service. (116-168666-1, 2; Biographic Register State Department ; 1956)

### Unfavorable Information

No derogatory information reflecting upon the loyalty of Schwartz was found in Bureau files. (116-168666-2)

However, Raymond A. Rare, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, advised in 1950 that he had once been Schwartz's supervisor in the State Department. He stated that Schwartz had been opinionated and one of his chief drawbacks was that he tended to "ride roughshod over those who do not agree with him." (116-168666-2)

George Kennan, former Ambassador to Russia, advised in 1950 that he had worked closely with Schwartz for several months. He stated that Schwartz argues dramatically with other employees regarding his work and often antagonizes them, but that he is not the type of individual who carries people into dangerous slants or activities. (116-168666-2)

### Favorable Information

Former and present professional associates and acquaintances have stated that Schwartz is a loyal American citizen.

### Other Information

Schwartz was investigated by the Bureau in 1950 under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant. Results disseminated.

GEORGE FRANCIS SCHWARZWALDER

George Francis Schwarzwaldner appears to be identical with the George Schwarzwaldner indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Bureau of Budget. Connected with Hiss. Subverts or halts anti-Communist actions at Board Assistants and Planning Board." (100-420468-1)

Background

Schwarzwaldner was born on June 18, 1907, at Newark, New Jersey. He attended Cornell University from 1925 to 1926 and 1927 to 1929, and the School of Social Work, University of Pennsylvania, in approximately 1934. He has also attended the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in about 1934-1935, the American University, Washington, D. C., in approximately 1945. From 1932 to 1941, Schwarzwaldner was office manager with the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Since 1941, he has been with the Bureau of the Budget in Washington, D. C., and in 1955 was assistant to the Assistant Chief, International Division. (100-420468-10; 121-0-73021; 62-15217-158; 77-42732-1)

Unfavorable Information

In 1945, Nelson Frank, of the New York World-Telegram, advised the New York Office that he had received a letter from Ben Mandel, former investigator with the Dies Committee, who was then with the State Department. This letter, according to Frank, stated in part that Schwarzwaldner of the Bureau of Budget was anxious to do away with the "so-called subversive investigations." (62-15217-158; 116-387675-28)

The column of Constantine Brown appearing in the Washington Evening Star, January 18, 1946, stated that reports were being circulated that George Schwarzwaldner, an official of the Budget Bureau, would replace Mr. Hoover as Director of the FBI sometime during that year. The column further stated that Schwarzwaldner had been astounded at the numerous files gathered by the Army and Navy concerning "subversive activities" and "discovered that money could be saved if these files had a more 'lean and hungry look.'"

(116-387675-29)

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The Washington Times-Herald, January 1, 1948, contained a column by Frank C. Waldrop which stated that during the war Schwarzwaldler had been given the job of streamlining the intelligence services of the State, War, and Navy Departments. The article stated that Schwarzwaldler held the theory that there were agents in these "outfits" duplicating efforts and Schwarzwaldler was to "co-ordinate their efforts." The article stated that his "great contribution" was to look at the files on subversive activities in the Government and to declare "too much money was being wasted in Red Hunting."

(116-337777-25) Referral/Consult

Joseph Winslow, Deputy Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, advised that he was aware of the publicity that Schwarzwaldler was attempting to replace the Director as head of the FBI. Winslow stated that Schwarzwaldler had indicated to him that he never had designs on the position of Director of the FBI. Winslow thought these reports were circulated by Government agencies opposing Schwarzwaldler's plan to reorganize the intelligence agencies.

(116-337875-25)

Files of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) contain an article from the Christian Science Monitor concerning a speech made by one Elliot Earl in 1951 before the Boston, Massachusetts, Rotary Club. The article stated that Earl said that "two communists employed by the Federal Bureau of the Budget in 1944 used their office to order destruction of the United States Navy Intelligence files of known communists." One of the individuals was referred to as Comrade "S" whom ONI files identified as George Schwarzwaldler. ONI advised that they consider Earl a psychopathic case and a "joke" in Navy circles. (116-337875-28)

J. Anthony Pannuch, (a) Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration in 1948, advised Bureau Agents that he met Schwarzwaldler in 1943 while serving as an officer of the Department of the Army. Pannuch said that during this time Schwarzwaldler made efforts through recommendations to have the subversive files of the Counterintelligence Corps placed in storage. According to Pannuch, this plan was overruled. Pannuch stated that in 1944 a plan submitted by the Bureau of Budget and authored by Schwarzwaldler would have placed all intelligence agencies, both domestic and foreign, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State. Pannuch stated that under this plan the State Department could not only have controlled foreign policy but also could have tailored intelligence information to fit its policy. (116-337875-28)

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Ranach testified before the Jenner Committee on June 25, 1953, regarding Alger Hiss's plan to reorganize the State Department to establish a new Office for United Nations Affairs with Hiss as chief. Ranach identified Schwarzwald as part of the Hiss group at the Bureau of the Budget.

(116-387675-23)

Thomas L. Hughes, former United States consul general at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, who retired from the State Department in 1946, advised in 1954 that he had met Schwarzwald on several occasions. Although Hughes stated he was not actually acquainted with Schwarzwald except by reputation, Hughes was convinced that he was procommunist if not, in fact, a Communist Party\* member. Hughes based this statement in part on information furnished him by a friend who allegedly is a prominent citizen in Washington, D. C., but whom Hughes refused to identify. Hughes advised that his friend had no proof of communist sympathy on the part of Schwarzwald, but had a brother who was an investigator for the FBI until seven, eight, or nine years ago, and who was also convinced that Schwarzwald was a communist.

(116-387675-35)

An analysis of the plan of the Bureau of the Budget to reorganize foreign intelligence and security intelligence activities of the United States was made by the Bureau. The plan commented on the weakness of the United States intelligence facilities in the prewar and war period and was particularly critical of the War and Navy Department for placing more stress on collecting information on subversive individuals than collecting positive intelligence information. (62-80260-35)

According to the Bureau analysis, the report recommended creation of two interdepartmental groups organized under the leadership of the State Department. One group would be known as the Interdepartmental Intelligence Coordinating Committee, consisting of Assistant Secretaries of State, War, Navy, and Commerce, and would be concerned with developing integrated Government-wide foreign intelligence programs. The other group would be known as the Interdepartmental Security Coordinating Committee, consisting of the Assistant Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Treasury, and Assistant Attorney General. This committee would be concerned with developing integrated Government-wide internal security programs. (62-80260-35)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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The plan did not discuss FBI operations in the security field nor make any suggestions as to FBI operations in the postwar period. The Bureau analysis states that the separation of intelligence and security intelligence operations and the creation of an interdepartmental group to coordinate domestic intelligence operations with the FBI as a participating member as recommended in the above plan has always been opposed by the Bureau. The Bureau has taken the position that there is no sharp line between both types of intelligence since same sources and techniques are used to obtain both types of information. (62-30360-35)

Favorable Information

Former and current associates and acquaintances have advised that they consider Schwarzwaldor to be a loyal American citizen. (116-227875-26)

Other Information

Schwarzwaldor was investigated by the Bureau in 1940 under Special Inquiry-Bureau of Budget, and in 1952 under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant. Results disseminated.

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WALTER KELLY SCHWINN

Walter Kelly Schwinn appears to be identical with the Schwinn indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Schwinn was born April 14, 1901, at Red Oak, Iowa. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1922 with an A. B. degree. He received an M. A. degree from Harvard University in 1923. He was a reporter and editor on several New England newspapers from 1923 to 1929. From 1929 to 1943, he was an associate editor of the Hartford Courant at Hartford, Connecticut. He was chief intelligence officer with the Board of Economic Warfare and the Foreign Economic Administration from 1943 to 1945 in Washington, D. C. From 1945 to 1947, Schwinn was a consultant with the State Department. In 1947, he was chief public affairs officer at the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland. From 1949 to 1953, he was the chief of the policy planning staff of the Public Affairs Overseas Program Staff of the State Department. He was detailed to the United States Information Agency in 1954 for service in Singapore. (147-2423-1, 3, 23; The Biographic Register, 1953)

Unfavorable Information

Robert Butler, Hartford, Connecticut, attorney and a former United States Attorney, advised that prior to World War II he considered Schwinn to be decidedly anti-British, pro-German, and not loyal to the United States. Butler stated, however, that Schwinn had never made any actual statements of a disloyal nature. (147-2423-10)

A highly confidential investigative technique reflected that Schwinn was associated with [redacted] while both were assigned to Europe in 1945 with the Foreign Economic Administration. [redacted] was reported by Elizabeth T. Lantry, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, to have been a member of an espionage group operating in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. (123-1333-10)

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b7C

Schwinn has used the name of William T. Stone, as a reference in several applications for Government employment. In 1952, the Civil Service Commission advised that Stone had resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to a decision on loyalty. (147-2423-1, 3)

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Security files of the State Department indicate that Schwinn may have been the person responsible for selecting one Minter Wood for employment in the State Department. The State Department advised that Wood resigned while there was a pending security inquiry concerning him. Wood was appointed a program analyst of the State Department in 1944. Schwinn entered on duty with the State Department in 1945. (140-2426-1, 3)

Favorable Information

Former and present professional associates and acquaintances have stated that they consider Schwinn to be a loyal American citizen. The Civil Service Commission advised in 1954 that Schwinn had been "retained."  
(140-2426-3, 8, 20, 21, 23, 24)

Other Information

Schwinn was investigated by the Bureau in 1943 under Voice of America and in 1953 under Security of Government Employees. Results disseminated.

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JOHN STEWART SERVICE~~SECRET~~

John Stewart Service appears to be identical with the Service indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Service was born August 8, 1909, in Chengtu, Szechwan, China. Service was graduated from Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, in 1931 with an A.B. degree. He attended the University of California for Chinese language study during 1932. Service was employed as a clerk with the United States Consulate at Yunnan, China, in 1933. In 1934, he became a foreign service officer and served with the State Department, most of the time in China. Service was dismissed from the State Department in 1951. (121-13347-17, 316)

Unfavorable Information

Physical surveillance by Bureau Agents reflected that in 1945 Service met with Philip Jaffe and other subjects in the Amerasia\* case. Service later admitted that he gave Jaffe information regarding Chinese communist activities which he obtained through his Government position. Jaffe was arrested in 1945 on a charge of conspiracy to embargo, receive, and purloin Government documents. He pleaded guilty and was fined. (121-13347-33)

Service was arrested in 1945 with Jaffe and four others in connection with charges in the Amerasia case, but was not indicted. (121-13347-33)

General Patrick J. Hurley, former Ambassador to China, testified in 1945 at hearings of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations regarding Service's activities in China. The New York Times for December 3, 1945, reported that Hurley named Service as a "saboteur" of United States policy in China who sought the downfall of the Chinese Nationalist Government. (121-13347-33)

In 1945, Hurley advised Bureau Agents that in his opinion Service was "definitely disloyal to the United States." (121-13347-33)

Referral/Consult

\*See Appendix for citation.

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(5)

Philip Jaffe advised Bureau Agents in 1955 that Service had lived a long time in China and considered himself more Chinese than American. Jaffe declared that Service was interested in furnishing information to Amerasia\* because he felt that in this way he could help the Chinese communists with respect to public opinion and State Department policy. Jaffe stated that Service told him bluntly that he was certain the Chinese communists would take over China. Service reportedly stated that he would have a good chance of being made United States Ambassador to China then because he would be the most acceptable person in the State Department as far as the Chinese communists were concerned. (121-13247-286)

#### Other Information

The Loyalty Board of the Department of State concluded that there was no reasonable doubt as to the loyalty of Service, following a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation which was opened in October, 1948. In December, 1951, the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission said that there was reasonable doubt as to Service's loyalty based on his disclosure of information to Jaffe. Service was dismissed from the State Department as of December 13, 1951.

In November, 1952, Service filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, asking that his dismissal be declared invalid and that he be reinstated. The court ruled on June 30, 1953, that the action of the Loyalty Review Board in Service's case paralleled that of the Peters case in which the United States Supreme Court decided that the Loyalty Review Board did not have the power to review decisions favorable to employees under the loyalty program.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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The court ordered the Civil Service Commission to expunge from its records the Loyalty Review Board findings that there was reasonable doubt as to Service's loyalty. The court upheld the action of the Secretary of State in terminating Service under Public Law 138, (McCarran Act rider to the State Department appropriation). In 1956, Service filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals. In June, 1956, the Court of Appeals unanimously affirmed the judgment of the District Court. In November, 1956, the U. S. Supreme Court agreed to rule on Service's appeal from the ruling of the Court of Appeals in June, 1956. (121-361; 100-237360-NR; 121-13847-326)

Service is the subject of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation initiated in 1948. Results disseminated.

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HUNTINGTON DENTON SHELTON

Huntington Denton Sheldon appears to be identical with the Sheldon indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Sheldon was born on February 14, 1903, at Greenwich, Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale University in 1923 with an A. B. degree. From 1923 to 1934, he was with Blair and Company, Incorporated, investment bankers, New York, N. Y. From 1934 to 1942, he was with the Petroleum Corporation of America, Jersey City, New Jersey. Sheldon served with the United States Army from 1942 to 1946. He was self-employed in the hatchery business at Tom's River, New Jersey, from 1947 to 1952. Since 1952, Sheldon has served with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). (116-409702-1, 8, 17)

Unfavorable Information

A convent booklet published on the occasion of the 23th anniversary of the Morning Freiheit\* contained "Greetings from H. D. Sheldon, Koller's Hatchery, Tom's River, New Jersey." (116-409702-13, 23)

Referral/Consult

Chief Frank Elselo, Ocean Township, New Jersey, Police Department, stated that a [redacted] whom Elselo regarded as a confidential informant, said that in approximately 1951 or 1952, Sheldon contacted [redacted] for the purpose of selling her some baby chickens and made two or three trips to her farm for that purpose. (116-409702-21)

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\*See Appendix for citation.

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A highly confidential investigative technique advised in January, 1950, that one Thomas J. Hegarty, Eliot House, E. 12, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, contacted the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., on behalf of himself and Peter L. Sheldon, son of Sheldon. According to the source, Hegarty and Sheldon had submitted applications for visas for traveling to the Soviet Union in June, 1950. Hegarty advised that he and Sheldon were not able to make the trip until the end of July and requested that the embassy note the change in their applications. (105-43323-1)

#### Favorable Information

Former and current associates and acquaintances have stated that Sheldon is a loyal American citizen of the highest character, reputation, and loyalty. (116-439792-17, 23)

#### Other Information

Sheldon was the subject of an Atomic Energy Act-Applicant investigation by the Bureau in 1954. Results disseminated.

### Unfavorable Information

In April, 1947, the Honorable Thomas D'Alessandro, Jr., Mayor of Baltimore, Maryland, then U.S. Representative from the Third Congressional District of Maryland, forwarded to the Bureau a letter dated April 8, 1947, from one Lieutenant [redacted] U. S. Air Force, who had been with OSS in Berlin while [redacted] in OSS unit in 1945. [redacted] stated that he felt [redacted] was pro-Russian in that [redacted] deliberately withhold vital information from proper authorities when it was anti-communist or potentially damaging to Russian aims. [redacted] advised Bureau Agents in 1953 that one of his reports regarding Soviet military movements in Germany in 1943 was put in the "not used" file. [redacted] stated that he protested this action and the report was then sent through proper channels. He alleged that two or three other reports were put in the "not used" file. [redacted] stated that he considered [redacted] the person responsible for filing his reports in the "not used" file.

(140-9242-1, 23; 100-330333-2; 65-44493-705)

[redacted] Captain, Air Force Reserve, advised Bureau Agents in 1953 that the only information he had concerning [redacted] was obtained from [redacted] an investigator on Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's staff. [redacted] said that he heard that [redacted] had no much on CIA and some of its errors that CIA could not afford to get rid of him. [redacted] also heard that [redacted] and his family had entertained Otto John, former president of the Federal Agency for the Protection of the Constitution in West Germany, just prior to John's defection to East Germany in July, 1954. (140-9242-6)

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In December, 1954, Major General Trudeau, G-2, furnished the FBI with Photostats of top secret memoranda pertaining to [redacted] who was reportedly in charge of [redacted] at CIA. These Photostats alleged that during a visit of Otto John to the United States in 1954, [redacted] gave a cocktail party in honor of John and gave John the name of his brother-in-law in [redacted]. It was alleged that the brother-in-law, employed in [redacted] was to be used as a contact by Otto John to reach [redacted] wife's parents, who resided in [redacted] Germany. The Photostats alleged that [redacted] in-laws were visited by John in [redacted] approximately one hour before he defected to the Soviets and this contact was the last known contact made by John prior to his defection. (100-353359-4)

Photostats furnished by General Trudeau stated that [redacted] is married to a woman from [redacted] following his marriage and [redacted] in CIA. The Photostats also set forth a number of instances where [redacted] had supposedly undercut the Army's clandestine operations in Germany. General Trudeau stated that he had grave misgivings about turning over the activities of the Army's covert operations to a man of doubtful character like [redacted]. (100-353356-4)

[redacted] former G-2 associate of [redacted], said he considered [redacted] to be pro-Russian and did not recommend him for Government employment. It is to be noted that [redacted] was a covert CIA employee. (100-3242-47) (s, c)

[redacted] G-2, in a signed statement in 1955 advised that he had difficulties with [redacted] in Germany in 1953 over the defector program involving the West Berlin police and over [redacted] erroneous comments to Helmut Deye, member of the West German Senate, that legislation was pending in the United States to place CIA in an exclusive position over clandestine intelligence activity. (100-3242; 100-353356-NR, 11/2/60)

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Favorable Information

Referral/Consult

Numerous former and present associates of [redacted] have stated that they consider him to be loyal to the United States and a man of the highest character and reputation. CIA advised in 1956 that the subject would be retained. (100-3242-23, 67)

Other Information

[redacted] was investigated by the Bureau in 1944 under Security Matter-G and in 1955 under Security of Government Employees. Results disseminated.

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RICHARD LEE ENOLDER

Richard Lee Enolder appears to be identical with the Enolder indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Blocked anticommunist actions while in Washington. All three now in Tokyo and reports favor Leftist-Socialist." (100-423453-1)

Background

Enolder was born in New York, N. Y., on June 23, 1922. He was graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1943 with an A.B. degree. From 1942 to 1943, he served with the United States Army. From 1943 to 1943, he attended Columbia University and received an M.I.A.\* degree in 1943 from that university's School of International Affairs. While attending Columbia University, Enolder was employed in several social research projects in New York City. He entered the Department of State as a foreign affairs officer in 1943. He was an intelligence research specialist in 1951 and 1952 and in 1954 was serving as an attache at the United States Embassy in Tokyo. In 1955, he was a consul and secretary in the diplomatic service. (123-11023-1; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1959)

Unfavorable Information

In January, 1953, the Bureau's Legal Attache at Tokyo, advised that Lieutenant Colonel [redacted], (a) United States Air Force, Air Attache, Tokyo, had advised that in a conversation at a social gathering Enolder had made certain remarks that sounded procommunist. According to [redacted] Enolder remarked to the effect that he did not see any reason for Japan to have a strong defense force and that he saw no objection to communist governments in certain areas of Asia. [redacted] stated that he took the trouble to see that Enolder was excluded from highly classified military briefings given the Ambassador. (143-G-22543)

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Favorable Information

Former professors, former and current associates, and neighbors have stated that they had no reason to question the loyalty of Enolder or his associates and that they consider him a loyal American citizen. (123-11023)

Other Information

Enolder was investigated by the Bureau in 1951 under Voice of America. Results disseminated.

\*Master of International Affairs.

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JOHN LLOYD STEGMAIER

John Lloyd Stegmaier appears to be identical with the Stegmaier indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Blocked anti-Communist actions while in Washington. All three now in Tokyo and reports favor Leftist-Socialist. (100-420468-1)

Background

Stegmaier was born July 13, 1919, at Middleboro, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1937 with an A.B. degree. He did graduate work in 1939 and 1940 at Harvard University and during 1941 at the University of North Carolina. Stegmaier served in the United States Army from 1941 to 1946. At the time of his separation from the Army he was a first lieutenant. Stegmaier was appointed a foreign service officer in the State Department in 1946. He was sent to Japan in 1949 and in 1955 was appointed consul at Nagoya, Japan. (121-23875-19; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1955)

Unfavorable Information

[redacted] (a) (c) who was acquainted with the consulate in Shanghai, China, during the time Stegmaier was assigned there, stated that John Lloyd Stegmaier was one of a group of Americans who were either associated with or were employed by the China Welfare Fund. [redacted] stated that Stegmaier's wife was employed by the China Welfare Fund in Shanghai in 1946. Etter stated that in his opinion the China Welfare Fund was a Chinese communist organization and was the top liaison group between the Chinese and American communists. (121-23875-5, 19)

Harry D. G. Carroll, (a) former Special Agent of the FBI and then an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency, advised in 1951 in the strictest confidence that [redacted] was considered unreliable and did not enjoy a reputation for accuracy in the State Department. (121-23875-21)

Stegmaier advised security agents of the State Department in 1951 that he and his wife had associated with members of the China Welfare Fund in Shanghai. Stegmaier said that his wife had worked for the fund on several occasions. He stated that his wife's association with the fund was prompted as much as anything by General Marshall's decision for future United States policy in China. Stegmaier advised that the executive officer in the consulate in Shanghai knew of his and his wife's actions and had no objections to their continuing association with the China Welfare Fund. (121-23875-39)

James B. Pilcher, consul general in Tokyo, advised security agents of the State Department in 1951 that he did not know the details of Mrs. Stegmaler's activity with the China Welfare Fund, but both she and her husband had associated with a group that was "a little more friendly toward the liberal crowd than those to the right of the center." Pilcher stated, however, that he never doubted the loyalty of the Stegmalers.  
(121-28875-39)

Favorable Information

Former associates of Stegmaler have stated they have no reason to doubt his loyalty to the United States. Stegmaler has been cleared twice, once in 1952 and again in 1955, for Government employment. (121-28875-42, NR 4/22/56)

Other Information

Stegmaler was investigated in 1951 by the Bureau under Loyalty of Government Employees. Results disseminated.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] appears to be identical with the [redacted] indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as [redacted] Pacific Settlement Affairs in office of UN Political and Security Affairs." Listed in State-Policy Planning. "Halt(s) all output unfavorable to Communist at United Nations." (100-420468-1, 11)

Background

[redacted]  
[redacted] (121-7803-1; Biographic Register Department of State, 1955)

Unfavorable Information

The name of [redacted] appeared in the active indices of the Washington Bookshop Association\* in 1946, according to a highly confidential investigative technique. The same source advised that in December, 1947, [redacted] was listed in the indices of the members of the Washington Bookshop Association under the heading [redacted] (121-7803-4, 19)

Favorable Information

[redacted] was cleared in 1943, 1951, and 1955 for Government employment. (121-7803-12, 20, 21)

Other Information

[redacted] was investigated by the Bureau in 1946 under Loyalty of Government Employees. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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CHARLES CLARKSON STELLE

Charles Clarkson Stelle appears to be identical with the Stelle indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as "Policy Planning, Staff, Headed mission to Yenan. Subverted China policy. Continues to subvert all positive actions against Communist in Far East. Was member with Joseph Phillips \* of JCS - State group during Panmunjom. These two influenced negotiations." (100-43045-1)

Background

Stelle was born of American parents in Peking, China, on October 25, 1910. He attended Amherst College from 1927 to 1930 and from 1932 to 1934 the College of Chinese Studies, Peking, China. He attended the University of Chicago from 1934 to 1938 receiving A.B. and Ph.D. degrees. He took graduate work at Harvard University from 1938 to 1940. From 1940 to 1941, he taught at the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Peking, China. From 1942 to 1943, he served with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), Washington, D. C., and from 1943 to 1946 served with the United States Army. From 1946 to the current time, he has been with the State Department. In 1951, he was deputy director, Office of Intelligence and Research (OIR), and in 1952, was named a member of the Policy Planning Staff. (116-205776-1; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1956)

Unfavorable Information

Records of Amherst College indicate that Stelle attended Amherst College from 1927 to 1928 when he was suspended for violation of the honor constitution. The records also indicate that Stelle again attended Amherst from 1929 to 1930 when he was dismissed for excessive absences. (116-205776-7)

John Hadley Cox, professor of Georgetown University Institute of Languages and Linguistics, Washington, D. C., advised that he had known Stelle at Harvard University during 1940-1941. Cox stated he had heard from an unrecalled source that while in Kunning, China, Stelle and his wife, Margaret, had overindulged in intoxicants. (116-205776-9)

Charles Barton Fahn, director of humanities, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, N. Y., advised that he has known Stelle since approximately 1940. Fahn stated that Stelle had been divorced from his first wife in 1944-1945.

\*Information on Joseph Becker Phillips set forth under separate caption.

and had remarried her in the Spring of 1946, and had again been divorced from her in 1947. Fahs said he had learned through hearsay that during the time of the divorces from his first wife, Stelle had been under emotional stress and had been known to drink heavily. Fahs said that Stelle tended to be somewhat of an opportunist and to be swayed by the pressure of his staff rather than by his own convictions. (116-295776-11)

John F. Kullgren, chief economic consultant, G-2, Department of the Army, stated that he first met Stelle en route to China about 1932. Kullgren stated that he had learned through hearsay which he could not attribute to any one source that Stelle had associated with such people as Owen Lattimore and John Fairbank while in China. Kullgren said that he considered both Lattimore and Fairbank as in "the camp of the agrarian democrats." (116-295776-9)

Information regarding Lattimore and Fairbank is set forth under separate captions in this memorandum.

Mrs. John F. Kullgren said that she first met Stelle in China about 1932. She stated that Stelle was "ignorant and misguided in the significance of the Chinese communist movement." (116-295776-9)

W. Park Armstrong, Jr., special assistant for intelligence to the Secretary of State, advised that he has known Stelle socially and professionally since 1946 and was Stelle's supervisor during 1948. Armstrong stated that John Carter Vincent and John Paton Davies were associated with Stelle in connection with Stelle's official duties. Armstrong stated that these associations should not in any sense indicate that Stelle shared their sympathies or ideas regarding the Chinese communists. Information regarding Vincent and Davies is set forth under separate captions in this memorandum. (116-295776-9)

Professor Harley F. McNair, University of Chicago, was listed as a reference on Stelle's personal history statement. (116-295776-11)

A highly confidential investigative technique stated that McNair was connected with work of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). \* (116-295776-11)

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1953 that the name of Harley McNair of the University of Chicago appeared as a sponsor on the letterhead of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. \* (116-295776-18)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Professor Carl R. Remer of the University of Chicago was also listed as a reference by Stelle. Carl Remer, chief of the Far Eastern Section, Office of Coordinator of Information, Washington, D. C., in a letter dated March 17, 1942, thanked the research secretary of the IPR\* for assistance in furnishing manuscripts to the State Department prior to their publication by the IPR. A highly confidential investigative technique advised that Remer was listed in 1943 as a contributor to the work of the IPR. (116-295775-11)

Professor Edwin R. Reischauer, Harvard University, was also listed as a reference by Stelle. The June, 1947, issue of Pacific Affairs, the publication of the IPR, listed Edwin O. Reischauer, associate professor of far eastern languages, as a book reviewer. In 1950, Reischauer contributed an article entitled "Japan and Korea as American Policy Problems" in a leaflet Next Step in Asia. This leaflet was published by the Harvard University Press in cooperation with the IPR. (116-295776-11)

Referral/Consult

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Mrs. Milo Brinkley, owner of the property which Stelle and his wife occupied from approximately 1947 to 1950, advised that Stelle's wife, the former Jane Reid, had resided alone at that address prior to her marriage to Stelle. Mrs. Brinkley stated that she had considered Mrs. Reid rather "loose" morally as she had observed that male acquaintances of Mrs. Reid remained overnight in her apartment. (116-295776-9)

Favorable Information

Current and former associates and acquaintances have stated that they consider Stelle to be a loyal citizen of good character and reputation. Stelle has been cleared twice, once in 1953 and again in 1955, for service in Government. (116-295776-27; NR 4/22/55)

Other Information

Stelle was investigated by the Bureau in 1952 under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant and in 1954 under Security of Government Employees. Results disseminated.

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FRANCIE DOWDEN STEVENS

Francis Dowden Stevens appears identical with the Stevens indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Stevens was born April 6, 1905, at Norwich, New York. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, with an A. B. degree in 1926. He was an instructor in political science at Union College from 1928 to 1930. Stevens entered the State Department in 1931 and since 1952 has been assigned to the Office of Eastern European Affairs. (121-38043-1, 3, 27)

Unfavorable Information

While employed by the State Department in 1945, [redacted] identified by Bureau Source 5 as a Soviet espionage agent in 1944 and 1945, was friendly with Francis Stevens, then an official of the State Department, according to [redacted] Maria and Enos Wicher. They stated that prior to [redacted] Nikolai Karpekov, a Soviet national, Stevens visited New York, N. Y., and begged her not to go to Russia. Enos Wicher advised that [redacted] has a "crush" on Stevens and in his opinion Stevens, although married, was in love with her. (121-38043-6)

Stevens advised Bureau Agents in 1952 that he first met [redacted] in the latter part of 1945 or early 1946. He recalled that she desired an assignment in Moscow. He stated that he attempted to discourage her from going abroad since he felt she was too young and apparently had a lot of illusions about Russia. According to Stevens, [redacted] left the State Department shortly after he met her and returned to New York City where he saw her several times. Stevens said he first knew [redacted] had gone to Russia several months after she left the country in late 1946 or early 1947. Stevens claimed that he had no prior knowledge of her intention to leave the United States and that he had no knowledge of her acquaintance with Karpekov or any other Russian official. (121-38043-5)

At a hearing before the Industrial Employment Review Board in July, 1949, Enos Wicher testified as follows regarding Stevens: "Now at that time, a State Department official came to our house--Mr. Francis Stevens who we believed was the Assistant Chief of the Eastern European Affairs Desk in the Political Section of the State Department. And, Mr. Stevens was fully aware that [redacted] was about to marry and go to Russia. And, he also knew this Karpekov fellow. So, what did I have to say. I obviously didn't know as much about it as they apparently did. No obstacles of any sort were put in her way."

(121-38043-5)

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According to records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York, N. Y., Nikolai Karpekov, who has been implicated in Soviet intelligence activities and is now deceased, departed from New York for Russia with his wife. (121-3807-7, 121-38043-8)

Files of the State Department indicate that in early 1943 Stevens allegedly released classified information to James Reston, a correspondent for The New York Times. Investigation of this incident by the State Department was closed with a recommendation that Stevens be transferred or reprimanded. (121-38043-4)

In 1952 the State Department received information from the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany indicating that Stevens was involved in an automobile accident resulting in the death of a German national. (121-38043-11)

Stevens was recalled to the State Department from Germany in 1952 when questions arose to his suitability for continued employment based on concealment of material facts and a history of alleged excessive use of intoxicating beverages. (121-38043-4)

In July, 1952, Stevens was advised by the State Department that he was being retired with a medical discharge. He was permitted, however, to remain in employment after filing his personal appeal with the Under Secretary of State. On December 11, 1953, he was suspended from duty under Executive Order 10450 and Public Law 733. On April 16, 1954, Stevens was restored to active duty by the Secretary of State subject to taking periodic physical examinations and complete abstinence from alcohol in any form. On January 1, 1955, the requirement for medical examinations was discontinued. (121-38043-4)

A Security of Government Employees investigation of Stevens was made by this Bureau in 1956 and reports have been disseminated. No determination of Stevens' case has been received from the Civil Service Commission.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] appears to be identical with the [redacted] indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

[redacted]

(118-1490-1; 140-6501, 3, 12)

Unfavorable Information

James E. Thompson, chief of radio facilities, Voice of America, New York, N. Y., advised in 1953 that [redacted] who had been assigned to [redacted] had been one of several individuals who had contributed to the delay in the installation and operation of a Voice of America transmitter station at Munich, Germany. Thompson stated that the delay was caused by the manipulation of appropriations and the failure of certain officers to act on directives. Thompson stated that he had no specific information concerning claims which would show or establish that he was disloyal to the United States. However, he said that the handling of administrative duties by [redacted] and others had had a definite adverse influence on the promulgation of American policy as carried on by the Voice of America. (140-6501-6)

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

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In 1946 an informant who was in position to furnish such information made available a subscription form to The Worker which bore the name Albert Silverman, 3508 Bonner Road, teacher. The form reflected that Silverman was a new subscriber and had been given a six-month subscription as a gift from the American Federation of Labor Club. The Worker is the weekend edition of Daily Worker, east coast communist newspaper. In 1945 an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that one of the clubs of the Communist Party\* in Baltimore, Maryland, was known as the American Federation of Labor Club. Records of the Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Incorporated, reflected that in 1940 Albert Silverman, 3508 Bonner Road, Baltimore, had been a teacher in the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute since 1930. (140-8501-7)

Technical coverage reflected in 1945 that Rabbi Abraham D. Shaw, 1307 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, had been requested by the American Youth for a Free World\* to be in charge of calling a meeting and making arrangements for a delegation of international youth representatives to come to Baltimore. The informant advised that Rabbi Shaw stated it would be impossible for him to take the responsibility for the arrangements as he was not going to be in town. (140-8501-7)

Edward J. Kerrigan, deputy director of Foreign Buildings Operations, State Department, advised security agents of the State Department in 1954 that he had met [ ] in 1940 in Germany. Kerrigan stated that [ ] had a negative approach to the Voice of America program and that he opposed the "ring" plan to encircle the Iron Curtain in Europe with American radio propaganda stations. Kerrigan stated that [ ] was somewhat lackadaisical in negotiating contracts for Voice of America radio stations in Germany. Kerrigan described [ ] as "a bore in a large job" and said that he would not recommend [ ] for employment in a sensitive position because of his "stupidity or naivete." (140-8501-12)

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#### Favorable Information

Former and present associates, acquaintances, and neighbors have stated that they believe [ ] to be a loyal American citizen of good character and reputation. (140-8501; 116-1490; 77-38002; 122-1380)

[ ] has been investigated by the Bureau for Central Intelligence Agency, 1947; Office of Alien Property, 1948; Voice of America, 1948; and under Security of Government Employees, 1954. Results disseminated.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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ROBERT HELYER THAYER

Robert Helyer Thayer appears to be identical with the Thayer indicated in the material furnished by General Trudeau.

Referral/Consult

Background

Unfavorable Information

A release of the Civil Rights Congress\* dated October 5, 1946, indicated that Robert Thayer, candidate for the 14th Congressional District in New York, was a representative of a Coney Island Civil Rights Committee which had conferred with New York City Police Commissioner Arthur Wallander relative to increased police protection on Coney Island. Police Commissioner Wallander said in 1951 he had a vague recollection of having conferred with a group from the Coney Island Section around 1946 and believed that Robert Thayer was in this group. (121-27884-2)

Files of the State Department, Security Division, reflect that Thayer advised State Department officials in 1954 that while campaigning for Congress in 1946 he had made a political speech in the Coney Island Section of Brooklyn. During the speech some of the audience felt that some measure should be taken to obtain better police protection for that section. Thayer joined a group of these citizens to formulate a plan of action. He said that when he checked with

\* See Appendix for citation.

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the New York City Police Commissioner Arthur Wallander about a proposed meeting of the group, Wallander advised that this group represented the Civil Rights Congress. \* Thayer advised that Wallander told him to attend the meeting but to make sure that he had nothing to do with that group in the future.  
(77-67034-17)

The New York Times, October 30, 1940, contained an article reflecting that Thayer, Republican candidate for Congress in the 14th Congressional District, had stated he would support "limited" world government constructed through the United Nations. Thayer emphasized that the United States should take the lead in urging such a government "with limited but definite powers under law enforceable upon the individual." Thayer pledged, if elected, to support the proposal for international control of atomic energy in the United Nations.

(121-278)<sup>2</sup> <sup>m</sup> Referral/Consult

State Department Security Division files reflect that a [redacted] State Department employee, advised that another employee of the State Department, who was not identified, had stated that Thayer was a possible security risk. Files of State Department Security Division reflect that [redacted]

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\*See Appendix for citation.

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was interviewed by State Department agents while serving on the House Appropriations Committee in 1954 and advised that he had not known Thayer personally. [ ] stated that the basis of his early information regarding Thayer was Thayer's somewhat suspicious connection with an unnamed official of the State Department. According to [ ] Thayer and this unnamed official appeared to be furthering each others careers in a manner which indicated a very close association and apparently was not to the best interest of the United States. (77-67033-17)

[ ] advised Bureau Agents in 1955 that the information he had given was "nebulous and without foundation." He also advised that the matter had been "blown up out of all proportions and should be dropped." (77-67034-17)

J. H. Fox, executive director, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, who has known Thayer since approximately 1938, advised that Thayer was indecisive and lacked conviction as to the particular policy to be followed by that commission. Fox stated that Thayer had been prone to "ride with the winds" or take an easy way out rather than take a definite stand. (77-67034-18)

While serving as Commissioner of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, Thayer contacted the New York Office stating that his office had many complaints which he felt were due to union troubles between communist and anticommunist groups. Thayer asked if the New York Office would furnish information as to whether certain individuals involved were communists.

#### Favorable Information

Former and present professional associates, acquaintances, teachers, and neighbors have recommended Thayer as to his character, reputation, associates, and loyalty to the United States. (77-67034-22)

#### Other Information

Thayer was the subject of a preliminary Loyalty of Government Employees investigation by the Bureau in 1951. No full field investigation was conducted. Thayer was investigated by the Bureau in 1955 under Special Inquiry. Results disseminated.

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PHILIP HAROLD TREZISE

Philip Harold Trezise appears to be identical with the Trezise indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau in State Office of Intelligence Research. "Made estimate to influence decision not to bomb Yalu River bridges. Research Associate Institute of Pacific Relations. Blocked intelligence on International Communist conspiracy." (100-420458-1)

Background

Trezise was born on July 27, 1912, in Osceola Township, Houghton County, Michigan. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1936 with an A. B. degree and received an M. A. from that institution in 1941. During 1936 and 1937 Trezise was in the advertising and public relations field in Detroit, Michigan. He did research for the Bureau of Industrial Relations at the University of Michigan from 1939 through 1941. In 1941, he went with the Social Science Research Council in the field of research and industrial relations in New York, N. Y. In 1942, he entered the Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C., as chief of the Personnel Management Section. Trezise entered the United States Navy in 1943, serving until 1946. He was assigned in 1944 to the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in Washington, D. C., and in the China-Burma-India Theatre. Since 1946 Trezise has been with the State Department in research intelligence work. He attended the National War College in 1949-1950. In 1950, Trezise was assigned to the Policy Planning Staff, Department of State. (116-423800-1, 28, 32, 3)

Unfavorable Information

On March 13, 1956, the Civil Service Commission advised that Trezise had listed membership in the Institute of Pacific Relations\* from 1947 to 1950 in a personnel document and had given the name of [redacted] as a reference and close associate. Information regarding [redacted] is set forth under separate caption. (116-423800-3)

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\*See Appendix for citation.

Referral/Consult

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Evron Kirkpatrick, now executive director, American Political Science Association who was cleared on loyalty in 1952 and 1954, advised that he had known Trezise since the latter part of World War II when Trezise was assigned to OSS. Kirkpatrick stated that shortly after the war his section at OSS was transferred to the Division of Research for the Far East in the State Department. Kirkpatrick said that the majority of people in the State Department at that time were "soft peddling" the Chinese communists, apparently feeling that the Chinese communists were of a different type than the Soviet communists. Kirkpatrick said that the Division of Research for the Far East was "strong in this opinion." Kirkpatrick stated that he had never held a high opinion of Trezise and that Trezise was "given to violent displays of temper" which tended to cause him to lose his judgment. (116-423860-28)

In March, 1956, Howard P. Penniman, chief of the Publication Division, United States Information Agency, stated that he had known Trezise in an official capacity from about 1950 to 1955 in the State Department. Penniman stated that Trezise had been his direct supervisor for about two years. Penniman stated that Trezise belonged to a group in the China Branch of the Division of Research for the Far East which Penniman felt believed during 1940 to 1948 that the Chinese communist movement was not connected with Soviet communism, but was more of an agrarian reform movement. Penniman stated that Trezise often became highly emotional concerning his work and lost his temper. (116-423860-28)

In March, 1956, Roger Dow, Psychological Intelligence Panel, State Department, who stated that he had known Trezise in an official capacity since 1946 in the State Department, commented that Trezise had a temper and was easily stirred to anger. Dow remarked that he did not like Trezise personally and "he did not like me." Dow stated that Trezise felt that the Chinese communists were not like the Russian communists. Dow stated that he did not feel that Trezise was procommunist, but that his attitude concerning the Chinese communists might reflect on Trezise's judgment. (116-423860-20)

Warren Seabury Hunsberger was listed as a reference by Trezise. Hunsberger has advised Bureau Agents that he had been a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)\*. Hunsberger's U. S. Navy service record contains a letter from Alger Hiss, secretary general, United Nations Conference on International Organization, dated June 28, 1945, which commends the performance of Hunsberger on the International Secretariat at the conference. A highly confidential investigative technique advised that Thomas Arthur Blason of the IPR has in his possession the name and address of Hunsberger. Louis Budenz has stated that Blason was a member of the Communist Party. \* (116-423860-22, 27, 30)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Favorable Information

Current and former associates, acquaintances, and neighbors have stated that they consider Trezise to be a loyal American citizen. The Civil Service Commission advised on August 16, 1956, that Trezise had received "favorable determination." (116-423860-NR 8/17/56)

Other Information

Trezise was investigated by the Bureau in 1956 under the Atomic Energy Act-Applicant. Results disseminated.

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HENRY SERRANO VILLARD

Henry Serrano Villard appears to be identical with the Villard indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Villard was born on March 23, 1908, at New York, N. Y. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1931 with an A. B. degree. He attended Magdalen College, Oxford, England, from 1932 to 1933. Villard taught at the Thatcher School, Ojai, California, from 1931 to 1932. He was a journalist with the Vanderbilt Newspapers, Incorporated, in Los Angeles, California, and Miami, Florida, from 1934 to 1936. He was in the real estate business in Miami, Florida, in 1936 and 1937. From 1937 to 1938 Villard was a private tutor in New York City. Villard has been with the State Department since 1938, serving in Washington, D. C., and in numerous foreign countries. In 1954 he was detailed to duty in the United Nations General Assembly in New York, N. Y. He was detailed to the National War College in 1955 as deputy commandant for foreign affairs. (116-433377-1, 11; The Biographic Register, 1956)

Unfavorable Information

William S. Youngman, Jr., general counsel for the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C., advised that his wife had told him that there was a rumor in Washington that Villard was sympathetic to the fascist cause in the late 1930's. Youngman stated his wife was unable to recall her source of information. (62-81012-6)

A highly confidential investigative technique advised in 1944 that the name Harry Villard, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C., appeared in the personal notebook of George Henri Anton Ivens, also known as Joris Ivens. (77-56030-20)

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1943 that he personally knew of the communist inclinations of Joris Ivens. [redacted] stated that Ivens directed the production of a documentary film for the Soviet Government in 1932. (77-56030-25)

Civil Service Commission files reflect that Henry Serrano Villard, Department of State, was listed as a reference by a Charles Albert Page. Page has been identified as a former member of the Communist Party\* and the Communist Political Association\* by a highly confidential investigative technique. (77-56030-28, 29)

\*See Appendix for citation.

Henry H. Villard, first cousin of Henry Aaron Villard, advised that in 1946 a party had been given at his home to raise funds for the Spanish Loyalist refugees for which details had been arranged by Alice Ansara. Villard stated that he saw nothing wrong with raising funds for the Spanish Loyalist refugees and thought it was a good cause at that time and even in 1952 when interviewed. (77-56620-3)

A confidential source of information advised that in 1946 Alice Ansara and her husband, James Ansara, were both professed communists and that they had encouraged others to do work for the Communist Party.\* (77-56620-3)

Technical coverage reflected that Robert T. Miller, III, and his wife had been invited to a reception at the home of Henry H. Villard, first cousin of Villard, in 1946. Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, that Robert T. Miller was one of the group of individuals of a Soviet espionage conspiracy operating in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's which was comprised of Government employees and officials. (77-56620-36)

Oswald Garrison Villard, uncle of Henry H. Villard, was a well-known journalist during his lifetime. Oswald Garrison Villard was editor of The Nation from 1918 to 1922 and was a contributor to various publications including the Christian Century. He was also the author of several books including Memoirs of a Liberal Editor. Walter E. Steele, in testimony before the Dies Committee of the United States House of Representatives, stated that Oswald Garrison Villard was a supporter of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy,\* a member of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy\* and associated with the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.\* (77-56620-38; 61-190-246 page 1162)

Oswald Garrison Villard, author, was a signer of a petition appearing in The New York Times, February 19, 1952, page 18, which called for the seating of Simon W. Gerson, New York State Communist Party official, in the New York City Council seat left vacant by the death of City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, identified in the petition as a "Brooklyn communist." (77-56620-39)

Records of the New York State Supreme Court, New York City, reflect that Marguitta Plater, Henry H. Villard's sister, was granted an interlocutory degree of divorce in 1941 based on an allegation of adultery. (77-56620-3)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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(a)

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who said he had been previously associated with Villard, advised that he had heard from an unrecalled source that Villard was "slightly pinkish." It was Vanderbilt's feeling that such a term would be used to describe a person who leaned to the left of liberalism in his thinking and writing.  
(77-50625-34)

The confidential personnel files at the Department of State reflect that several staff members at the American Legation in Cairo, Egypt, have stated in 1954 that Villard's wife was rude, tactless, and violently temperamental. The staff members alleged that Mrs. Villard was ridiculed and disliked by American and foreign residents in Tripoli. It was also alleged that she had used intoxicants to a considerable extent and that her past associations with other men had caused unfavorable comments. Above files contain a report to the effect that a foreign service inspector visited Libya and found that the reports regarding Mrs. Villard were exaggerated and based primarily on unsubstantiated rumor. The above source should not be divulged outside the Bureau. (116-422277-7)

#### Favorable Information

Current and former associates and acquaintances state that Villard is a loyal American citizen. Villard was given top secret clearance as the result of a background investigation by the State Department in 1954. (116-422277-1)

#### Other Information

Villard was investigated by the Bureau in 1940-1941 under Special Inquiry-State Department and under same character in 1953. He was also investigated under Atomic Energy Act-Applicant in 1955. Results disseminated.

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JOHN CARTER VINCENT

John Carter Vincent appears to be identical with the Vincent indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Vincent was born August 13, 1903, at Seneca, Kansas. He attended Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., from 1919 to 1920 and was graduated from Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, with an A. B. degree in 1923. He was employed in 1924 by the State Department occupying various posts abroad and in the United States. From 1925 to 1947 he was a foreign service officer. On July 24, 1947, he was appointed United States Minister to Switzerland, and later served as the United States Consul General at Tangier, Morocco. Vincent retired in 1953. (121-11900-8, 172, 332)

Unfavorable Information

Emanuel Sigurd Larsen, who was fined \$300 in 1945 after a plea ofnolo contendere in the Amerasia\* case, stated that during the Spring of 1945, he accompanied Vincent and John Stewart Service to a luncheon at which Vincent criticized General Patrick J. Hurley, then Ambassador to China. According to Larsen, Vincent said that Hurley could not understand that the Chinese communists were agrarian reformers and that CHIANG Kai-shek was not fighting the Japanese. Information regarding service set forth under separate caption. (121-11900-172; 121-13347-316)

Nelson Trusler Johnson, former Ambassador to China from 1935 to 1941, stated that from conversations with Vincent he concluded that Vincent was hostile to CHIANG and looked upon MAO Tse-tung and his communist followers as a reform group who stood for something good in China. Johnson stated that Vincent followed a policy which, in the last analysis, has proved to be a mistake. (121-11900-172)

Clarence E. Gauss, former Ambassador to China from 1941 to 1945, stated that Vincent was disposed to accept the Chinese communists as agrarian reformers. (121-11900-172)

General Albert C. Wedemeyer, former U. S. Commander in China, has advised that he was impressed with the fact that Vincent always emphasized such things as the maladministration and corruption of the Nationalist Government but never referred to or apparently considered the consequence of a China dominated and controlled by the Chinese communists. (121-11900-172)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Professor David Nelson Rowe, Yale University, in a signed statement said that "in my opinion Vincent has for some time been advocating policies detrimental to the interest and the security of the United States particularly in his advocacy of arrangements between the Chinese Nationalist Government and the Chinese Communists...." (121-11900-184)

Loy W. Henderson, former Ambassador to India, in a signed statement said that when Vincent discussed China, he took the general position that it should not be taken for granted that the Chinese communists were communists in the Moscow sense of the word. Henderson also said that Vincent felt that many of them might well be merely idealists who were disaffected with the alleged brutality of the Nationalist Government. (121-11900-209)

Louis Budenz, former Communist Party\* functionary until 1945, advised in 1950 that Vincent had been under communist discipline during 1943 and 1944 while serving on the Far Eastern Desk in the State Department. (121-11900-18)

Joseph W. Ballantine, who in 1950 was a member of the editorial staff of the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C., and served with the State Department from 1943 to 1945, advised that Vincent served as a counselor in the American Embassy in Chungking, China, in 1941 and 1942, where he came to know Laurella Currie quite well. Ballantine said that when Vincent returned to the United States in 1943, the Foreign Economic Administration, through Currie, requested the State Department to loan Vincent to that agency for a short period. Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, has described Currie as a former member of a Communist Party\* espionage group, in Washington, D. C. (121-11900-172)

Louis Gibarti, who has given information that he was a former Communist International representative, and who has furnished reliable and unreliable information in the past, advised that he had observed Vincent and Agnes Smedley conversing at the Seville Hotel, New York, N. Y., in 1934. Available State Department records fail to indicate that Vincent was in the United States in that year. (121-11900-299, 300)

Smedley was identified by Richard Sorge as assisting him in recruiting agents for Soviet espionage activities in China.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Dr. Stephen Chao-Ying Fan, <sup>(a)</sup> advisor to the Chinese delegation to the United Nations, advised that Vincent was associated in China with John Stewart Service and Solomon Adler. Adler has been described by both Whitaker Chambers and Elizabeth T. Bentley as a member of a Communist Party\* underground group in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's. (121-11800-212)

A highly confidential investigative technique advised in 1946 that the name of John Carter Vincent appeared in the address book of Anna Louise Strong. Strong, author and lecturer, has been widely known as a pro-Soviet, pro-Chinese communist apologist since World War I. She was expelled from Russia in 1949 on charges of espionage, but the Soviet Government publicly cleared her of those charges in 1955. (121-11800-196)

G-2 furnished the Bureau a translation of a Chinese report on activities of United States and foreign nationals who allegedly assisted the Chinese Communist Party in attempting to overthrow the Nationalist Government. The report was made available to G-2 by a representative of CHIANG Kai-shek. This report stated that when Vincent was stationed in the American Embassy in Chungking he transmitted various types of secret information of the United States to the Russian Embassy at Chungking. The report also alleged that Vincent maintained secret liaison with CHOU En-lai, then Chinese communist representative in Chungking. The report also charged that Vincent transmitted secret information to Vassiley Zubelin, chief secretary of the Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C. (121-11800-291, 294)

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy identified Vincent in 1950 as "Case Number Two" of "security risks" in the State Department. (121-11800-324)

Vincent testified in 1952 before the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary holding sessions on the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)\*. Vincent admitted that at one time prior to 1946 he had been a trustee of the American Council of the IPR. However, he denied knowing that the Communist Party\* had ever attempted to infiltrate the IPR, and furthermore, stated that he had at no time known a communist member of the IPR. (62-80659-3)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Other Information

Vincent was cleared by a State Department Loyalty and Security Board in December, 1952. The Loyalty Review Board found that there was reasonable doubt as to Vincent's loyalty and recommended his dismissal. The Secretary of State did not consider Vincent a "security risk" and did not find there was a reasonable doubt as to Vincent's loyalty. The Secretary of State considered that Vincent's reporting of facts, evaluation of facts, and advice on policy denoted a failure to meet the standards of a foreign service officer of his experience and responsibility. Vincent applied for retirement, which was granted on March 31, 1953. The Loyalty Review Board by letter dated July 3, 1953, advised that Vincent had retired after an adverse decision on loyalty. In 1955 as a result of a ruling by the U. S. District Court in the Peters case, the Civil Service Commission told the Loyalty Review Board to delete from its records information concerning the adverse ruling on Vincent's loyalty. (121-11900-332, NR; 66-04-2308)

Vincent was the subject of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation by the Bureau, beginning in 1950. Results disseminated.

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**DAVID WALTER WAINHOUSE, aka DAVID WAINHOUS,**  
**DAVID WEINHAUS, DAVID WALTER WEINHOUS**

David Walter Wainhouse appears to be identical with the Wainhouse indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

**Background**

Wainhouse was born September 15, 1900, at Vilna, Lithuania. He immigrated to the United States in 1909 and was naturalized in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1923. Wainhouse was graduated from Harvard University with an A. B. degree in 1923 and received an M. A. degree from that institution in 1926. He attended Harvard Law School from 1923 to 1927 when he received an LL. B. degree. Wainhouse attended Oxford University in England from 1927 to 1929. From 1929 to 1932, he was employed by the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, N. Y., as an assistant director of research. From 1932 to 1934, he served as director of the International Social Services, New York, N. Y. From 1934 to 1941, he was an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. From 1941 to 1946, Wainhouse served with the United States Army. He has served with the State Department since 1946 in various capacities in connection with United Nations affairs. In 1955, he was appointed foreign service officer with the rank of first secretary and consul at Paris, France.

(116-420762-6; The Biographic Register, 1956)

**Unfavorable Information**

(a)

Gregory Frank Noonan, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, advised in 1949 that he had been employed as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York during the time Wainhouse had served in the same capacity. Judge Noonan stated it was his opinion that Wainhouse was communistic during the years 1934 to 1943. He based this opinion on association and conversation with Wainhouse over a period of years. He stated that while Wainhouse was an Assistant United States Attorney he was in frequent contact with Carol King, a New York lawyer, who was used by the Communist Party\* and who associated with Communist Party members during her lifetime. Judge Noonan said that he thought Wainhouse's contacts with King were of an official nature. Judge Noonan stated that Wainhouse expressed the opinion in 1942 that the United States Army was not helping against Hitler but that Russia was. (100-359107-11)

\*See Appendix for citation.

The Intelligence Division of the Army (IDA) files reflect that an informant, of unknown reliability, Armand Chankalim of the United States Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York, had stated that Wainhouse's opinions were far to the left beyond those of the most radical "new dealers" and that years ago Wainhouse would have been considered a communist by many people for these radical ideas. (100-358107-9)

Records of the IDA reflect that the director of security of the Army reached a conclusion that Wainhouse was able and intelligent and had extremely liberal views and had apparently shown an interest in communism. IDA files show that the case on Wainhouse was closed in 1944 and that no distribution of the report was being made to the FBI since the investigation led to a conclusion that Wainhouse was reliable and that his loyalty to the United States was unquestionable and that suspicion of communist sympathies or Communist Party\* membership was unfounded. (100-358107-9)

(U)

Technical coverage reflected that Charles Recht contacted Colonel David Wainhouse in 1945 to arrange a transfer for his son, John R. Recht, a Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. (121-10919-18)

(U)

Technical coverage reflected that in 1946 Colonel David Wainhouse visited Charles Recht in the latter's home in New York, N. Y. (121-10919-18)

(U)

Technical coverage reflected that in January and February of 1946 Recht was in contact with officials and representatives of the Russian Government in the United States. (121-10919-18)

Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., show that Charles Recht was a New York City attorney who was registered in 1946 as attorney for the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and for the Czechoslovakian Consulate in New York City. (121-10919-18)

Joseph Anthony Tamm, (a) former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, advised that in 1945 or 1946 Wainhouse became assistant chief to the Division of International Organizational Affairs, the State Department Washington, D. C., and that Alger Hiss was director of that office. Tamm did not know if Hiss and Wainhouse were personal friends. Tamm advised that he considered Wainhouse an "emotionally unstable person who was indiscreet in his conversation." (121-10919-18)

Professor Victor Kuhn La Mer (a) of the chemistry department at Columbia University, New York, N. Y., stated that Wainhouse and his wife prior to 1941 were on "intimate terms with the left wing intelligentsia of

\*See Appendix for citation.

New York City, Columbia University, and Leonia, New Jersey," where they resided. Professor La Mer stated that this group felt that the United States should cooperate with and remain on friendly terms with Russia. (121-19913-13)

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain a pamphlet published by the American League for Peace and Democracy\* which listed Wainhouse's wife as a member of the committee on minority groups for that league in 1939. (121-19913-19)

Files of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) reflect that Anstryn Wainhouse, son of David Wainhouse, resigned his U. S. Navy inactive reserve status by letter dated March 11, 1946. Anstryn Wainhouse stated he was resigning because the United States was preparing for a war of aggression and would participate in the campaign against the Soviet Union. He added that he was willing to assist in the defense of the United States, but that he was unwilling to lend active assistance and moral encouragement to belligerent parties. He also stated that "I favor no form of Government." (121-19913-19)

Records of the Quincy, Massachusetts, Police Department reflect that Alexander Wainhouse, brother of David Wainhouse, has an arrest record dating from 1914 to 1947. The brother has been known as a "bookie" and has been arrested on charges of nonsupport, bootlegging, assault, battery, and larceny. (121-19913-11)

On October 6, 1955, Mrs. Irene O'Neill, Office of Security, Department of State, informed the Bureau that on April 8, 1954, the Office of Security determined with the concurrence of the Secretary of State that Wainhouse did not meet the maximum standards required for clearance for the "R" area of the State Department which is the office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Intelligence. Mrs. O'Neill stated that the extensible reason for denial of this clearance was the fact that the applicant was not a native-born American. However, she stated that in her personal opinion the Office of Security did not desire to grant such clearance in view of information in security files and used the reason of his foreign birth "for the record." Security files of the State Department show that in October, 1955, Wainhouse had obtained top secret clearance in the Department of State and that the Atomic Energy Commission had been so informed. (116-423762-6)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Referral/Consult

(U)

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Favorable Information

Former and present associates, supervisors, and acquaintances have stated that they consider Wainhouse to be loyal to the United States. Wainhouse was cleared for Government service in 1951 and 1955. (110-420762)

Other Information

Wainhouse was the subject of the following investigations by the Bureau: Internal Security-R, 1948; Loyalty of Government Employees, 1950; Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1955. Results disseminated.

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[redacted] may be identical with the [redacted] indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as in "NIA POLICY."

Background

[redacted]

(123-8007-1; The Department of State Decipherable Register, 1950)

Unfavorable Information

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b7C

[redacted] executive secretary of the National Labor Relations Board and former classmate of Weloz at American University, stated that it was evident that [redacted] was very anticommunist and "kindly toward socialism." (123-8007-16)

George W. Brooks, director, Department of Research and Education, International Brotherhood of Tule, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, American Federation of Labor (AFL), Washington, D. C., said that [redacted] is a socialist and a progressive in the field of political and economic thought. Brooks stated that [redacted] was strongly and independently anticommunist and antifascist. (123-8007-16)

In 1942, Mrs. Jennie J. Ramsdell, 1411 Underwood Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that for a period of time in 1941 and 1942 two couples by the name of [redacted] and [redacted] entertained on several occasions guests of mixed races. Mrs. Ramsdell said that she overheard them speak of the President (Roosevelt) in a highly offensive manner on one occasion. (123-8007-15)

Jack Barbach, staff director, United States Senate Committee on Labor-Management Relations, Washington, D. C., advised that he had known [redacted] socially and professionally since 1930 and recommended [redacted] as to

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loyalty, character, reputation, and associates. The name of Jack Darkash, appeared as a member of the executive committee of the Milk Consumers Protective Committee, an offshoot of the Consumers Union,\* according to a report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, 70th Congress, 1944, page 1056. (123-3637-15)

[redacted] economist, International Association of Machinists, AFL, said [redacted] is a socialist, but is well aware of the communist threat. (123-3637-15)

Harold Enarson, assistant to John R. Steelman, assistant to former President Harry S. Truman, said that [redacted] is a socialist and strongly anticommunist. (123-3637-15)

[redacted] in an interview in 1943, stated that he attended a series of meetings of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy\* as a delegate of a socialist group in 1933 or early 1937. He stated that official Communist Party\* representatives were at the meetings. [redacted] stated that everyone in the organization supported the Loyalist cause not because it was communist but because they were in favor of a nonfascist government in Spain. (123-3637-16)

In 1943, [redacted] advised Bureau Agents that he had been a member of the Socialist Party since the middle 1930's. [redacted] stated that he personally thought during the middle 1930's that the Communist Party would cooperate with the Socialist Party. [redacted] said that he and other socialists later learned that cooperation with the communists was not possible as the Communist Party cooperated only to further its own ends. (123-3637-16)

#### Favorable Information

Current and former associates, references, and neighbors have stated that they consider [redacted] to be a loyal American citizen. It is noted that many of these persons stated that [redacted] was a socialist but that he was actively anti-communist. The Civil Service Commission advised that [redacted] had been cleared and retained in Government service in 1952 and 1954. (123-3637-10, 16; 121-23353-6, 7)

#### Other Information

[redacted] was investigated by the Bureau in 1952 under International Development Program. Results Classified.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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ERNEST GUEST WIENER

Ernest Guest Wiener may be identical with the Ernest Wiener indicated in Trudeau material furnished to the Bureau. (100-423468-11)

Background

Wiener was born September 21, 1915, at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia. He received a law degree from the Charles University of Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1939. He attended Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, from 1940 to 1942, when he received an A.B. degree. From 1942 to 1943, Wiener served in the United States Army. In 1943, Wiener was naturalized. From 1943 to 1949, he was a civilian employee with the Office of Military Government, U.S., catering on duty in Germany. From 1949 to 1951, he served as an administrative officer under the High Commissioner of Germany. In 1951, Wiener returned to the United States to accept an appointment with the Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C. In 1954, he was named program planning officer with the United States Information Agency at Bonn, Germany. (123-12174-1, WFO report 11/23/51; The Department of State Biographic Register, 1955)

Unfavorable Information

Records of the Visa Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., in 1941 reflected that Wiener listed one Samuel Margoshes as a sponsor for his application for a visa. It is to be noted that a Dr. Samuel Margoshes was in 1947 a member of the executive committee of the American Federation of Polish Jews. In May, 1943, an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Jewish communists had turned their attention to the American Federation of Polish Jews and were successful in eliminating all the "right wing" elements in that organization. The informant declared that the tire leadership was "left wing" communist.

[redacted] advised that Dr. Margoshes was considered anti-communist. [redacted] said his source was [redacted] the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. (123-12174, NYO report 11/23/51)

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Wiener listed the Honorable J. Warren Madden, Judge, United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., as a reference. A highly confidential investigative technique advised in 1943 that the name of one J. Warren Madden appeared in a list of friends, acquaintances, and associates of one Allen Rosenberg. Rosenberg was identified in 1940 by Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted espionage agent, among individuals in the U. S. Government.

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involved in giving information to the Soviet Government during the 1930's and 1940's. (123-12174, WFO report 11/29/51)

In 1941, a highly confidential investigative technician advised that the name of Madden, J. Warren, Judge, United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., appeared in the records of the National Lawyers' Guild\* as an active member of that organization. (123-12174, WFO report 11/29/51)

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that in the latter part of 1940 or the first part of 1941 the name of [redacted] National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C., appeared in the active index of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.\*

b6  
b7C

Wiener also listed Albert G. Sims,\*\* Deputy Director, Office of German Public Affairs, Department of State, as a reference. An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1944 that the name of one Albert G. Sims appeared on the list of "expired memberships" of the Washington Bookshop Association.\* (123-12174, WFO report 11/29/51)

#### Favorable Information

Former associates and acquaintances have stated that they consider Wiener to be a loyal American citizen.

#### Other Information

Wiener was the subject of a preliminary inquiry, Loyalty of Government Employees, in 1948. No full field investigation was conducted. Wiener was investigated in 1951 under Voice of America and results disseminated. (121-8446; 123-12174)

\*See Appendix for citation.

\*\*Albert G. Sims was declared "eligible on loyalty" in 1952. The Civil Service Commission advised in 1954 that Sims had resigned on November 18, 1953 from U. S. Information Agency. (121-23724-17, 18)

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ERNEST HERBERT WIENER, JR.

Ernest Herbert Wiener, Jr., may be identical with the Ernest Wiener indicated in Trudeau material furnished to the Bureau, (100-420403-11)

Background

Wiener was born on August 11, 1916, in Greenwich, Connecticut. Wiener was graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in 1940 with an A.B. degree. From 1940 to 1953, he was a newspaper reporter with the New York Daily News, New York City. He served in the United States Army from 1941 to 1945. Wiener entered the Department of State in 1951 as a news editor, International Broadcasting Service, and in 1955 was with the United States Information Agency. (The Department of State Biographic Register, 1955; 130-1862-0)

Unfavorable Information

Records of the Montgomery Circuit Court in Equity, Montgomery, Alabama, reflect that Wiener's wife, Ada D. Wiener, was granted a decree of divorce on July 14, 1952, from Wiener on the allegation that Wiener had in the past threatened her with physical harm. Her complaint stated she was convinced that he would actually do violence to her. (133-1862-5)

Favorable Information

Former associates, acquaintances, and neighbors have stated that Wiener is a loyal American citizen. No derogatory information was developed regarding Wiener by the Bureau in 1951 during a Voice of America investigation. Wiener was the subject of a Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations and Other Public International Organizations - IR investigation in 1953. Results of both investigations were disseminated. The Civil Service Commission advised by letter dated August 23, 1954, that Wiener had received a favorable advisory loyalty determination as an applicant for the United Nations, New York, N. Y. (123-11129; 133-1002-NIL, 10/1/54)

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[redacted] appear to be identical with the [redacted] indicated in material furnished by General Trueman to the State Office of Intelligence Research. "Made estimate to influence decision not to bomb Yalu River bridges. Research Associate Institute Pacific Relations. Exposed intelligence on International Communist conspiracy." (100-420458-1)

Background



[redacted] (140-8719-1, 4; Department of State Geographic Register, 1950)

Unfavorable Information

Records of the Toledo, Ohio, Police Department reflect that [redacted] was arrested in 1936 on complaint by a theater manager in Toledo, Ohio, that [redacted] and two companions were caught "sneaking" into the theater without paying admission fee. The charges against [redacted] were later dismissed. (140-8719-5)

[redacted] has listed a William Wirt Lockwood as a reference. Lockwood, assistant director of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, advised in 1955 that he had known [redacted] since about 1945 when [redacted] was attached to a unit of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in [redacted]. Later, they were both employed in the State Department but in different offices, according to Lockwood who left the State Department in 1946. Lockwood advised in 1953 that he had been connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)\* from 1938 to 1941. CIA files reflect that Lockwood had listed Alger Hiss, of the Department of State, as a person who knew him socially in the United States. (140-8719-15)

Charles Stelle was also listed by [redacted] as a reference. Information regarding Stelle is set forth under separate caption.

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Evron M. Kirkpatrick, of the American Political Science Association, advised that he had been [redacted] superior in OIR at one time. Kirkpatrick stated that he had a personal dislike for [redacted] and had encountered some difficulty with [redacted] in office affairs while he (Kirkpatrick) was in the State Department. Kirkpatrick stated that [redacted] was connected with the Division of Research for the Far East, a group which Kirkpatrick regarded with doubt because of their outlook on the Chinese communists as "agrarian reformers," and their opposition to aid to the French in French Indochina. Kirkpatrick stated, however, that he could furnish no direct evidence of disloyalty on [redacted] part. (140-6719-8)

Howard R. Pennington, acting deputy director, Office of Intelligence Research, Department of State, advised that he had known [redacted] professionally for several years and that he had reservations regarding [redacted] was a member of a group in the Division of Research for the Far East which had in 1949 extravagant hopes about the Chinese communists while having relatively little understanding of the situation in China. Pennington said this group considered the Chinese communists to be "agrarian reformers" and not members of an organization integrated with world communism. Pennington said he could not say this group was procommunist but that their position was "one which might have been supported by communists." Pennington stated he considered [redacted] a person of poor judgment. He stated, however, that he had no evidence that [redacted] had sympathy for the Chinese communists. (140-6719-8)

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Roger Dow, OIR, State Department, stated that he had known [redacted] professionally since the late 40's. Dow stated he did not care for Yager personally but had no information directly bearing on [redacted] loyalty. Dow stated that while he was formerly reviewing officer of OIR in 1947 and 1948 the Division of Research for the Far East, presumably under the leadership of Philip Trezise, Charles Stille, and [redacted], developed an administrative procedure whereby documents produced by the Division of Research for the Far East could bypass Dow's office and review by him would be avoided. (140-6719-9)

Information regarding Trezise and Stille is set forth under separate caption in this memorandum.

Ray McNair, Office of the Coordination Board, Executive Offices of the President, stated that he had known [redacted] since about 1949. According to McNair, [redacted] served on a joint Department of State, Department of Army, and CIA project with him. McNair stated that [redacted], who represented the State Department, expressed views of the State Department and CIA which were contrary to McNair's views. [redacted] stated that the Chinese communists were not a part of the world communist conspiracy directed by the Soviet Union, according to McNair. McNair also said [redacted] left the impression that his [redacted] office felt there was a tendency on the part of the Chinese communists to drift away from the Soviet leadership. (140-6719-1)

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Referral/Consult

Favorable Information

Former and current professional acquaintances and neighbors have stated that [ ] is a loyal American citizen. [ ] was cleared for Government service in 1955. (140-8710-NR)

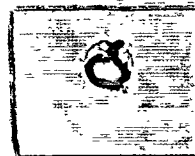
Other Information

[ ] was investigated by the Bureau in 1954 under Security of Government Employees. Results disseminated.

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\*See Appendix for citation.

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[Redacted]

[Redacted], appears to be identical with the [Redacted] indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau as in State-Policy Planning.

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[Redacted]  
[Redacted] (100-420468-1)

Background

Referral/Consult

[Redacted]

[Redacted] listed a Professor Arthur N. Holcomb, professor of government at Harvard University in a Government application in 1945. The Daily Worker, east coast communist newspaper, of June 4, 1937, stated that Professor A. N. Holcomb presided over a meeting under the auspices of the John Reed Club and \$150 was collected for the Spanish Loyalist Government. It was reported that Earl Browder, then secretary of the Communist Party,\* spoke at the above meeting. (121-20223-54) [Redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1953 that the John Reed Club, Harvard University, was considered the Marxist discussion club and forum society run by Communist Party members on assignment from their local Party units. (121-20223-54)

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\*See Appendix for citation.

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Calvin Stillman of the University of Chicago faculty, who was an associate of [ ] at Harvard, stated in 1954 that [ ] was a member of the Harvard Student Union and had been active in keeping communists out of that organization during 1933 and 1939. (121-20223-27)

The Boston Transcript of March 20, 1939, contained an article which reflected that [ ] was among several individuals who distributed petitions to protest Harvard University's decision not to renew the contract of Granville Hicks on the faculty because of his communist political opinions. The Boston Herald, September 23, 1939, carried an article stating that Granville Hicks had resigned from the Communist Party, \* on September 27, 1939, over disagreement on the Soviet-German pact of August, 1939.

Mrs. Marian Young Hunt, [ ] Kenneth Todd Young, Jr., was the owner of a rooming house in Cambridge, Massachusetts, during the late 1930s. She had as roomers at her home two Japanese individuals who were students at Harvard University. One of these individuals admitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in 1941, that while he was not a communist he was a fellow traveler and believed that communism was preferable to the capitalist form of government. The other Japanese individual was arrested as a dangerous enemy alien by the FBI and turned over to the INS. It is to be noted that one neighbor, Mrs. Jean Edwards, said that [ ] did not live at his mother's house during that time. (121-20223-40)

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The files of the State Department indicate that [ ] in a trip to Europe during the 1930s stated that while he was traveling in France he visited the offices of all the political parties including that of the Communist Party of France. Calvin Stillman advised that [ ] told him he had visited the Communist Party office in France in the Summer of 1937 to collect political posters out of curiosity and not because of sympathy for communism. (121-20223-46)

[ ] was arrested for investigation at Bethesda, Maryland, in 1942. According to records of the Montgomery County Police Department, Rockville, Maryland, no disposition was given. In 1944 she was arrested for assault and battery in that she plugged and attempted to rob a taxicab driver. She was later committed to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., for approximately 3 weeks, after being judged of unsound mind by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Hospital records reflect that she was again a patient at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital during 1949. (77-45399-2)

\*See Appendix for citation.

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Favorable Information

Acquaintances and neighbors have stated that they believe [ ] to be a loyal American citizen with an excellent reputation and character. [ ] was "retained" for Federal service in 1935. (121-20223)

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Other Information

[ ] was the subject of the following Bureau investigations: preliminary Loyalty of Government Employees, 1940; Special Inquiry - Secretary of Defense, 1950; Security of Government Employees, 1953. Results disseminated.

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APPENDIX**ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS MENTIONED IN TEXT WHICH HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450 OR CITED BY CONGRESSIONAL OR STATE COMMITTEES**

The names of organizations and publications in the summaries which were marked by asterisk for citation in the Appendix are listed below.

Those organizations or publications cited by congressional or state committees are listed in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1957. Those cited only by the committees have been identified in the following list by the page number on which the citations appear in the Guide.

Those designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450 have been identified with the notation (Executive Order 10450).

Abraham Lincoln Brigade (Executive Order 10450)

Amerasia (Guide, p. 98)

American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (Guide, p. 7)

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Executive Order 10450)

American Friends of Spanish Democracy (Guide, p. 10)

American Friends of the Chinese People (Guide, p. 10)

American League Against War and Fascism (Executive Order 10450)

American League for Peace and Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

American Labor Party (Guide, p. 11)

American Peace Mobilization (Executive Order 10450)

American Russian Institute (Executive Order 10450)

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American Slav Congress (Executive Order 10450)

American Student Union (Guide, p. 13)

American Youth for a Free World (Guide, p. 19)

American Youth for Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

China Aid Council (Guide, p. 24)

China Young (Guide, p. 58)

Civil Rights Congress (Executive Order 10450)

Civil Rights Federation (Guide, pp. 26, 56)

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (Executive Order 10450)

Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime (Fourth Report On-American Activities in California, 1942, Communist Front Organizations, Report of Joint Fact-Finding Committee to the 1943 Regular California Legislature, Sacramento, 1943, p. 143)

Committee of One Thousand (Guide, p. 115)

Committee to Defend America by Keeping out of War (Guide, p. 28)

Commonwealth College, Bismar, Arkansas (Executive Order 10450)

Communist Party, USA (Executive Order 10450)

Communist Political Association (Executive Order 10450)

Congress of American Women (Executive Order 10450)

Consumers Union (Guide, p. 141)

Coordinating Committee to Lift the (Spanish) Embargo (Guide, p. 35)

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (Guide, p. 44)

Industrial Workers of the World (Executive Order 10450)

Institute of Pacific Relations (Guide, p. 49)  
 International Juridical Association (Guide, p. 79)  
 International Labor Defense (Executive Order 10450)  
 Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Executive Order 10450)  
 League of American Writers (Executive Order 10450)  
 League of Women Shoppers (Guide, p. 62)  
 Morning Freiheit (Guide, p. 104)  
 National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (Executive Order 10450)  
 National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Humanities (Guide, p. 61)  
 National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights (Guide, p. 62)  
 National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (Executive Order 10450)  
 National Free Broadner Congress (Guide, p. 63)  
 National Lawyers' Guild (Guide, p. 64)  
 North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy (Executive Order 10450)  
 Open Road (Youth Report Un-American Activities in California, 1945, Communist  
 Front Organizations, Report of Joint Anti-Fascist Committee to the 1946 Regular  
 California Legislature, Sacramento, 1946, p. 135, 141)  
 Science and Society (Guide, p. 106)  
 Socialist Workers Party (Executive Order 10450)  
 Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Guide, p. 61)  
 Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign (Guide, p. 61)

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United American Spanish Aid Committee (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Backlash Association (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Committee for Democratic Action (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy (Guide, p. 98)

Women's International Democratic Federation (Guide, p. 91)

Young Communist League (Executive Order 10450)

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